

THE WEATHER - PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 5-8 (41-50). Sunday, cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, Part. Temp. 55 (44-51). Sunday, Part. CHAMPAIGN: High. 50-55. Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 50-55. NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp. 6-11 (43-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

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|         |            |                      |            |
|---------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| Austria | 12.5       | Kenya                | Shs. 1     |
| Belgium | 20 F.      | Lebanon              | 22,225     |
| Denmark | 3.30 D.Kr. | Luxembourg           | 20 L.Fr.   |
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| France  | 22 F.      | Netherlands          | 1.50 Flor. |
| Germany | 2.50 M.    | Nigeria              | 60 N.      |
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| India   | Rs. 1      | Spain                | 40 Ptas.   |
| Iran    | 50 Rials   | Sweden               | 2.75 S.Kr. |
| Italy   | 400 Lire   | Switzerland          | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Israel  | 1.6750     | Turkey               | 87.19      |
|         |            | U.S. Military (Eur.) | 50.25      |
|         |            | Yugoslavia           | 17 D.      |

## Sees Soviet Edge in Conventional Clash

### U.S. Study Asserts Russians Could Not Win Nuclear War

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—A government report on the world military balance asserts that the Soviet Union could not win a nuclear war, but concludes that the United States and its allies would face problems in defending Western Europe and the Far East against a conventional attack.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, is the product of a five-month inter-agency study and represents a comprehensive assessment of the military threats facing the United States and the adequacy of its

armed forces in dealing with them. The findings have contributed to the emerging policy of placing greater emphasis on conventional forces while slowing the modernization of the strategic arsenal.

In assessing the military situation in Europe, the report says the outcome of a large-scale conventional war could be unfavorable and, with existing forces, there would only be a remote chance that the United States and its allies could stop a Soviet attack without losing territory. The report is also pessimistic about the military balance on the Korean peninsula, suggesting

that, in a surprise attack, North Korea might be able to seize Seoul. However, it does not question President Carter's policy of gradually withdrawing U.S. ground forces from South Korea.

In addition, the report voices concern over the ability of the Soviet Union to threaten Western oil supplies by stopping tankers at sea or by directly attacking oil-producing nations on the Gulf.

At the same time, it takes a less threatening view of a Soviet buildup in strategic missiles, saying that the United States maintains forces sufficient to deter both large-scale and limited nuclear attacks. It also concludes that, in the event of superpower conflict in the Middle East and southern Africa, the United States would prevail.

Titled "Military Strategy and Force Posture Review," the 117-page study was termed by an official who helped prepare it as the government's "freshman primer" in military affairs. It was completed in late June and sent to President Carter by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown as part of a larger government study on global power relationships, known as Presidential Review Memorandum 10.

Minor Changes  
Officials said the report was approved with minor changes and formed the basis of Mr. Carter's directive last August calling for a major effort to improve the combat ability of U.S. forces in Europe while slowing planned improvements in strategic forces.

The administration has incorporated some of these findings in its new defense budget, which will be submitted to Congress next month. Some members of Congress and defense officials have begun to criticize the new military strategy, particularly what appears to be a decision to increase Army forces in Europe at the expense of strategic and naval forces. "This represents a shift from Ford administration policy, which emphasized the Soviet strategic buildup and gave priority to naval forces."

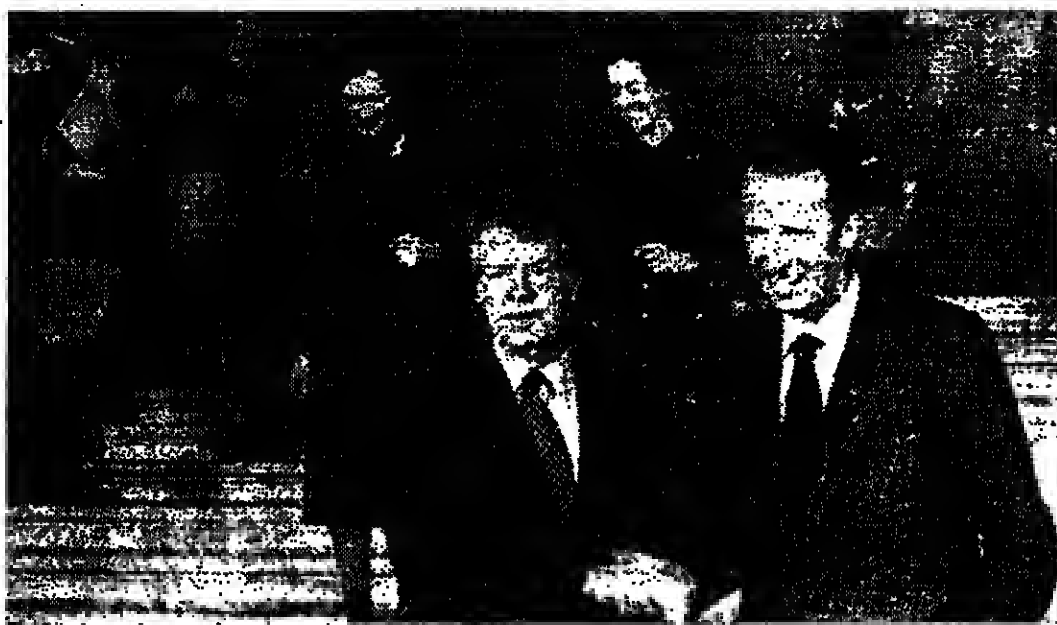
In some ways, the administration's report seems to have anticipated this criticism by giving the following description of the military problems confronting the United States and the possible options for solving them.

**THE STRATEGIC BALANCE**  
In assessing the impact of a major nuclear war between the two superpowers, the study finds that, at a minimum, the United States would suffer 140 million fatalities and the Soviet Union, 113 million. Almost three-quarters of their economies would be destroyed. In such a conflict, the report concludes, "neither side could conceivably be described as a winner."

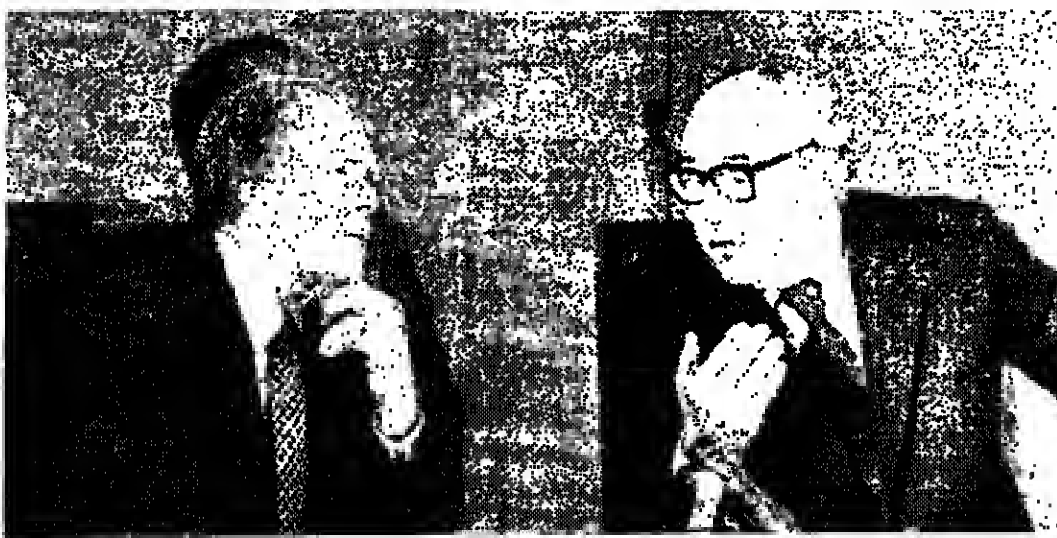
On the controversial topic of a nuclear strike in a small-scale conflict, the report says neither side would have an advantage in launching a limited nuclear attack against the other's land-based forces. "This represents a shift from Ford administration policy, which emphasized the Soviet strategic buildup and gave priority to naval forces."

In addition, the ability of U.S. naval forces to hunt and destroy Soviet missile-launching submarines is reported to be significantly greater than the hunt-and-kill capability of the U.S. Navy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



IN BRUSSELS—Mr. Carter and King Baudouin at the palace. Their wives are in rear.



AT THE EEC—President Carter chatting with EEC Commission President Roy Jenkins.



AT NATO—President Carter during his visit with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

### Vietnam Urges Settlement

## Cambodia's Claims Disputed in Border War

BANGKOK, Jan. 6 (AP).—Cambodia admitted today that Vietnamese forces have penetrated more than 30 kilometers into the country, and Vietnam issued a lengthy white paper calling for a peaceful settlement of the border conflict.

Although the official Phnom Penh radio claimed that Cambodians had scored impressive victories in some areas, intelligence sources said that Vietnamese forces have overrun their opponents and may have advanced to or have already taken the key Mekong River town of Neak Luong, 55 kilometers from Phnom Penh.

A Cambodian broadcast claimed

that Cambodian forces "crushed the enemy," killing or wounding 28,620 Vietnamese and destroying five Vietnamese divisions. The broadcast said that on Tuesday the Cambodians dislodged a division of Vietnamese troops from southeastern Cambodia and also had forced the Vietnamese 9th Division to retreat across the border from Highway 7 in the central part of the frontier.

Armored Column

Two different sources said that a Vietnamese armored column is operating near Neak Luong. The sources said that Cambodian troops in small units may have staged weak counterattacks against some Vietnamese positions.

"This is an attempt to overturn the administrative power of the Cambodian people as well as democratic Cambodia," the Phnom Penh broadcast said.

The broadcast of a statement by the Information and Propaganda Ministry claimed that the invading Vietnamese forces were installing "hooligans" of the old Cambodian society to run the administration of occupied areas. There have been unconfirmed reports that Vietnamese forces were operating with Cambodian guerrillas opposed to the Phnom Penh regime.

The broadcast also implied that Soviet advisers were operating in

the area.

Flu Virus Spreads

To Finland, Taiwan

ATLANTA, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The virus known as the Russian flu, previously confined to the Soviet Union and Hong Kong, has spread to Finland and Taiwan, the national Center for Disease Control reported today.

The CDC said that virus specimens were being sent from the two countries to laboratories in London and Atlanta for confirmation of the type of virus. Medical authorities say that the Russian flu causes moderately severe symptoms, including headache, muscle pain and nausea.

## Carter Pledges NATO Funds, Vows More GIs

By Edward Walsh

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (WP).—President Carter told representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization today that Washington would increase the number of U.S. troops in Europe and that the defense spending proposals he will make to Congress this month will more than compensate for the effects of inflation.

Winding up his tour of seven nations, Mr. Carter visited two symbols of European unity and the Continent's ties to the United States—the headquarters of NATO and of the European Economic Community. Mr. Carter did not specify how much of an increase in defense spending he would recommend to Congress. But contrary to his campaign themes about cutting defense spending, the emphasis in his remarks to NATO was on an apparently significant increase in defense spending.

"The defense budget that I will be submitting to the Congress later this month will provide for real increases in U.S. defense spending, more than compensating for the effects of inflation," he said.

Increase of 8,000

Mr. Carter said that during the next year and a half the United States will send more than 8,000 additional military personnel to Europe and will "substantially improve our reinforcement capability."

U.S. officials said later that the troop increase has been planned for some time and will bring the U.S. forces in Europe to their authorized levels.

Mr. Carter also said in the NATO speech that he hoped there would be progress this year toward a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union and in the negotiations with the Warsaw Pact nations of Eastern Europe over troop reductions.

U.S. officials said Mr. Carter sought in his remarks to reaffirm U.S. willingness to continue spending billions of dollars on NATO should the troop-reduction talks remain stalled.

### Timely Display Of Leadership Averts Crisis

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss became lost today while looking for a toilet in King Baudouin's palace.

His situation became so desperate that he offered tariff concessions to Belgium if someone would show him the way.

"I'm still looking but I haven't made any progress," Mr. Strauss said. "I've just bargained off steel and textiles. I'm ready to add coffee if they'll help me."

Relief finally came when Tim Kraft, President Carter's appointments secretary, steered him in the right direction.

The President also reiterated one of the major themes of his foreign trip.

"Lastly, as allies, we must continue to promote our strength in other areas—economic, political, social, moral," he said. "It is precisely when the challenge to democracy is greatest that our

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Begin May Retire to Area

## Israel, Responding to the U.S., Affirms Sinai Settlement Plan

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government today confirmed that it was expanding new Jewish settlements in the Sinai Desert and Mr. Begin made it known that he was thinking of retiring to the area himself.

A government announcement gave official blessing to preparation of land for farming in the Rafah salient district, where bulldozers have been clearing land this week for eight new Jewish settlements.

The announcement by Mr. Begin's office was made in response to a U.S. State Department request for the U.S. Embassy here to get Israeli clarification about the new settlement plans.

The Rafah area is in the northeastern part of the Sinai, which under Mr. Begin's peace plan would eventually be handed back to Egypt. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has said on U.S. television that he will not let Jewish settlements remain on Egyptian land.

But the Israeli government announcement said the operation

was an attempt at "strengthening settlement" in the Rafah region and would not be a permanent move.

"The Israeli peace plan stipulates that the Israeli settlements between Eilat and Sharm el Sheikh in the south and the Rafah salient in the north will remain where they are. It is in accordance with this that the present operation is being carried out."

A spokesman for Mr. Begin said the 64-year-old Prime Minister and his wife had joined the Neot Sinai agricultural settlement near El Arish and hoped to live there after retirement.

The settlement manager, Yitzhak Regav, said that Mr. Begin would be allocated a small bungalow "with a magnificent view of the Mediterranean."

The Jewish settler movement, whose members are among Mr. Begin's loyal supporters, have been upset over his proposals that self-rule be granted to Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza, and for the Sinai Desert to be handed back to Egypt.

The settlers feared the move (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### As Part of Mideast Settlement

## Sarkis: Palestinians Must Leave Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (UPI).—President Elias Sarkis said today that Lebanon would reject any Middle East solution calling for the continued presence in this country of the large Palestinian population now here.

In an address to Beirut's diplomatic corps, Mr. Sarkis in effect rejected Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposal for a self-ruling Palestinian entity on Jordan's West Bank, a community that would be closed to virtually all of Lebanon's 350,000 Palestinians.

"The world conscience should not tolerate such stands," Mr. Sarkis declared. He said that the Begin plan would both deny the Palestinians' right to an independent state and undermine efforts by the 2.5 million ethnic Lebanese to rebuild their nation after its 19-month civil war.

"Regardless of what may be, Lebanon will not accept any form of settlement which could provide for the retention of the Palestinians on its territory," Mr. Sarkis said in the most hard-line speech he has delivered since becoming President on May 8, 1976.

"Such a solution is harmful

to its [Lebanon's] essential interests inasmuch as it is beyond its own possibilities. In addition, it inflicts more damage on the Palestinian cause itself."

"It would be oppressive to solve the Palestinian issue by creating a new problem for Lebanon and the Lebanese people," he said. Mr. Sarkis emphasized that,

while barring a continued Palestinian presence in this country, his government supports "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians on their own land."

That statement was seen as a disavowal of demands for the expulsion of all Palestinians from Lebanon, demands made by Christian rightist factions that battled a Palestinian-Lebanese leftist alliance in the civil war.

Mr. Sarkis is a Christian but is unaffiliated with any of the rightist parties.

"Lebanon has maintained a clear-cut position... founded on the defense of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians," the President said. "The Palestinian people have not relinquished their legitimate right to their national soil (in what is now Israel). Neither have we relinquished our right to every inch of our territory or abdicated any portion of our sovereignty."

Sadat's Consultations

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat, in a move to strengthen Egypt's position at forthcoming political and military talks with Israel, is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Elias Sarkis



MOMENT OF HISTORY—The case bearing the Crown of St. Stephen being opened in Budapest in the presence of experts from the United States and Hungary.

### Citing Improved Bilateral Ties

## Vance, in Solemn Ceremony, Returns the Hungarian Crown

By Paul Hofmann

BUDAPEST, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today returned the Crown of St. Stephen to Hungary and said the act reflected "improved relations between our peoples and governments."

The solemn ceremony was held in a richly adorned marble hall under the high dome of the parliament building on the Danube River embankment.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, the Communist party, was not among the high-ranking officials who participated. The party kept in the background as the crown, the symbol of Hungarian sovereignty and unity, was returned after 32 years in U.S. safekeeping. Not one red flag fluttered from the parliament building.

Conspicuous among those at the ceremony was the Roman Catholic Church's primate in Hungary, Lajos Cardinal Lelaki, who was accompanied by three bishops.

Other Clerics

Leaders of the Protestant and Jewish communities also attended. The secretary of state was flanked by a U.S. congressional delegation and a group of prominent Hungarian-Americans and other persons active in Hungarian-U.S. affairs.

Mr. Vance said that the destinies of the Hungarian and U.S. peoples had frequently been linked throughout two centuries. He recalled that at the end of World War II the Crown of St. Stephen and the so-called coronation regalia were transferred to a U.S. Army unit for safekeeping. "We accepted this responsibility in the knowledge that the crown belongs to the Hungarian people," Mr. Vance declared. "This historical and religious treasure, which has played a

central role in the history of the nation for nearly 1,000 years, should be in Hungary for its people to cherish."

The secretary of state said that the crown was being returned in response to the national hopes of the Hungarian people. "We also believe that it will foster the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act to which the American and Hungarian peoples are fundamentally dedicated," he added in an allusion to the human-rights agreements of the 1975 Helsinki conference.

**'The Holy Crown'**  
In concluding his address, Mr. Vance said it was his privilege on behalf of President Carter and the American people "to return to the people of Hungary the Holy Crown of St. Stephen."

The crown was formally accepted by the president of the National Assembly, Antal Apró, who said he welcomed the inclusion of the crown in the ceremony.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Letter Sent to Gierk

## Communist Ex-Officials Urge Polish Reforms

WARSAW, Jan. 6 (AP).—Fourteen intellectuals and former Communist officials, including a one-time party boss, have called for "a clear-cut program of political and economic reforms" and dialogue with non-Communists.

The call was made in a letter written in October to Communist party leader Edward Gierk and made public today, three days before the opening of the national party congress.

Signers included former party chief Edward Ochab and several leading figures associated with the de-Stalinization movement. In the letter, made public on Mr. Gierk's 65th birthday, the signers call for more democracy within the party and "an open dialogue" with the nation to solve Poland's economic problems.

Other Signers

Other signers included one-time party officials Mieczyslaw Marek, Wladyslaw Matwin, Jerzy Morawski, Jerzy Albrecht, and Janusz Zarzycki, all prominent figures in the de-Stalinization movement.

In the letter, made public on Mr. Gierk's 65th birthday, the signers call for more democracy within the party and "an open dialogue" with the nation to solve Poland's economic problems.

They said that the solution of Poland's problems "requires a frank confrontation of views of Communists, of members of other political parties and of nonaligned people."

It also called on Mr. Gierk to "activate healthy forces" hampered by the "bureaucratic steering machinery," which the signers said "causes hypocrisy and loss of initiative in the lower party organizations."

The signers said that the party's "leading role" in Polish society was "being misunderstood."

"It should be formed only on the basis of respect and support of the party line, won in everyday work," the letter said. "The party must not limit initiatives and activities of allied parties, of trade unions and social organizations. They should be won over but not administratively coerced."

In addition to the Communists, known in this country as the Polish United Workers' party, Poland has two other parties: the Democrats and the United/Peasant party.

Both are controlled by the

Communist and work closely with the ruling party.

The letter also asked that trade unions be accorded a more important role in decision-making and that worker councils, active in the post-Stalin era of the mid-1950s, be reactivated.

Liberalization

Mr. Ochab took control of the party following the death in the Soviet Union in 1954 of the Stalinist party boss Boleslaw Bierut. Taking his one from de-Stalinization moves under way in the Soviet Union, Mr. Ochab and his allies in the Politburo began a process of liberalization.

But Mr. Ochab stepped aside after a few months in favor of Mr. Gomulka, who had been out of favor during the Stalinist era. Mr. Gomulka continued the liberalization moves until the Russians, worried by the uprising in Hungary, began pressuring him to move back to a more authoritarian line.

Mr. Ochab became head of the state, a largely figurehead post with the official title of chairman of the council of state. Mr. Gomulka was succeeded by Mr. Gierk in December, 1970.

Both are controlled by the

### 1977 Stock Summaries

On Monday, the International Herald Tribune will publish the year-end summaries of the New York and American Stock Exchanges, as well as a recap of the 1977 trading in mutual funds.



## Policy Change Seen Unlikely

## Russia Halts Airlift of Arms To Ethiopia, U.S. Aides Say

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has halted its airlift of arms to Ethiopia, but it is too early to know whether the move represents a change of policy, administration officials said yesterday.

Over the protests of the United States, the Russians shipped planes, tanks and small arms to Ethiopia to help the Marxist regime there fight secessionist and Somali-backed forces.

Administration officials said yesterday that since late last month no Soviet cargo planes have been seen flying into Addis Ababa or Aden, the capital of Southern Yemen, which had served as a way station for the shipments.

Officials speculated that Mos-

cow has decided to hold back further air shipments until Ethiopia unsmiles the backing of weapons that it has received.

## Doubts Expressed

The officials said they doubted that the halt in the airlift represents a major change in Soviet policy.

The U.S. opposition to the airlift was made public by State Department spokesman Ken Brown on Dec. 13, when he said: "The superpowers should stay out and leave it to the Africans to find a solution."

The United States estimates that between 500 and 1,500 Russians are in Ethiopia, in addition to about 1,000 Cuban military advisers.

Defense Department officials feared that the Soviet arms shipments indicated a decision by Moscow to make Ethiopia its biggest beachhead in Africa.

## Capital Curfew Lifted

NAIROBI, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Ethiopia today lifted the all-night curfew in Addis Ababa to mark the Coptic Church's celebration of Christmas.

The Addis Ababa radio broadcast a statement that the curfew, which had been in effect from midnight to 5 a.m., would be suspended tonight because of the Christmas celebrations tomorrow. The Coptic Church follows the old religious calendar.

The Ethiopian government also announced the takeover of the Singer Co.'s local assets, charging that the U.S. firm had engaged in commercial sabotage.

Diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital reported that a weekly civilian flight to Addis Ababa from the U.S. has been suspended. The government has long protested that U.S. legislation was discriminatory in barring Hungary, like some other Communist-ruled countries, from trade privileges.

The parliamentary leader delivered a national greeting to "those hundreds of thousands of Hungarian-Americans who had been compelled by the vicissitudes of the vicissitudes who have always preserved respect for and attachment to their ancient homeland."

## Protests Unmentioned

Mr. Apro made no mention of the anti-Communist Hungarian-American groups who had been protesting the return of the crown to Budapest on the ground that it would seem to legitimize a Communist regime.

The crown, which according to legend was sent by Pope Sylvester II to Hungary's first king, St. Stephen, around AD 1000, is encrusted with pearls, rubies and other gems.

To the right of the crown, the royal sword and scepter were displayed, and to the left were the golden scepter and orb. On a rear platform the gold-embroidered coronation mantle spread. The objects displayed with the crown are known as the coronation jewels or regalia; they are younger than the papal gift to the self-proclaimed king of a people of semi-nomads who had just embraced the Christian faith.

## Guinean Envoy Convicted

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (UPI).—A West Berlin court today convicted Mohamed Basse Kaba, 30, a diplomat in the Guinean Embassy in East Berlin of cigarette smuggling and sentenced him to a suspended six-month jail term.



EXTREME EFFORT—Allan Isotorypa reports by telephone to his teammates on his leg of a Finnish ice fishing contest. The number of fish caught through the cover of Lake Vanaja, about 60 miles north of Helsinki, plays no part in deciding the winner of the contest. The victorious team is the one which spends the most time coaxing the fish out. The present team record is 210 very cold hours.

## News Analysis

## PLO Fears Exclusion From Peace Settlement

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Behind the brave-sounding slogan of "Revolution Until Victory," the Palestine Liberation Organization is increasingly apprehensive that it will be squeezed out of a Middle East peace settlement.

Its chairman, Yassir Arafat, and other leaders have called the current diplomatic maneuvering one of the most critical phases of the so-called Palestinian revolution, which this week is commemorating its 30th year, dating to the founding of Israel.

The PLO is worried by the apparent U.S. and Israeli effort to

bypass it in peace talks and by the prospect that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and King Hussein of Jordan might go alone.

There were expressions of satisfaction from the PLO over President Carter's inability during his trip to the Middle East to get public endorsement of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks from King Hussein, President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

The PLO reacted skeptically to Mr. Sadat's statement Wednesday in Amman, where he conferred with Mr. Sadat, saying that a peace settlement "must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable Palestinians to participate in the determination of their own future."

Most PLO officials felt that Mr. Carter was continuing a balancing act. After having pleased Israel with his rejection of an independent Palestinian state, he was now trying to placate the Arabs by expressing support for the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people.

"There is nothing new in the American attitude," a PLO official said. "The United States still seeks a Palestinian entity linked with either Jordan or Israel, or to both sides."

The PLO also is concerned by Mr. Sadat's apparent pullback from a demand for a Palestinian homeland and his declared preference for a Palestinian entity linked to Jordan for a specific period. The private concern is that the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin might make real concessions to the Arabs, while continuing to exclude the PLO.

## Key Worry

There is one possibility that worries the PLO here because it might work. It would involve an Israeli offer of real self-rule to the West Bank Palestinians, under Jordanian sovereignty. The PLO would not accept such a solution because it is almost as opposed to Jordanian rule as it is to Israeli occupation. The key Arab countries—Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan—might agree to a Jordanian Palestine, particularly if it involved the Israeli return of most of the Arab territories and East Jerusalem.

If the Arabs and Israel reach a compromise on a Palestinian entity linked to Jordan, there would undoubtedly be continued unrest in the area. The nature of the conflict would change, however, from an Arab-Israeli struggle to a Jordanian-PLO one. The dimensions of that confrontation would depend on the extent of foreign support to the respective sides.

Nevertheless, an accord would have to provide for the two million Palestinian exiles, who form the main power base of the PLO. Mr. Begin's suggestion that the exiles be absorbed by other Arab countries is not realistic because this has not happened in the last 30 years, and because the Palestinian nationalist feeling has increased with time and exile.

## PLO Concern

The PLO has been concerned over moves to exclude it from peace negotiations and efforts since last summer to find a more flexible Palestinian leadership. At that time, in view of Mr. Begin's refusal to deal with the PLO at peace talks in Geneva, there was widespread talk of West Bank mayors or even Palestinian-born U.S. professors serving as Palestinian representatives.

Responding that only the PLO could choose the Palestinian delegation, officials said that any real solution of the Palestinian

Police Use Tear Gas On Bhutto Supporters

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Police fired tear gas yesterday to break up demonstrations against Pakistan's martial-law regime by supporters of ousted Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

At least 185 people were arrested at protests in several towns and cities, reliable sources said. Police used tear gas against protesters in the Punjab capital of Lahore and the city of Rawalpindi.

## 2 Million Italy Crimes

ROME, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The number of crimes in Italy, on the rise for years, reached a peak last year of more than 2 million criminal offenses.

## Even President Flattered

## Carter Tour Plan Neglected Fatigue Factor

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The most unpopular American in Europe today, at least among a small group of his countrymen, is Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Mr. Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, was the chief architect of President Carter's trip overseas. It was Mr. Brzezinski, and Mr. Carter, who thought it would be good to start a new year with a journey to seven nations in nine days, covering 18,000 miles.

Originally, of course, Mr. Brzezinski thought would have been better to travel 35,000 miles, to nine countries in 12 days. But when that timetable had to be canceled in November, he settled for something slightly less ambitious.

Mr. Brzezinski and the other National Security Council officials are concerned with the realities of international politics. They do not think about, or have much experience with, the logistics of moving several hundred people around the world. In planning this trip, they seem to have thought of everything, except one important human element—fatigue.

## Some Humor

The fatigue factor produced some funny moments—Stanley Cloud of Time magazine sitting down in his hotel room in Paris to have a cigarette and waking several hours later, at 3 in the morning. It also had its not-so-funny moments. John Osborne of the New Republic magazine, who is in his 70s, was hospitalized in Paris.

What is important is not that the press is complaining about Mr. Brzezinski's scheduling, but that the essence of this journey have not been lost on Mr. Carter's White House staff.

Mr. Carter is unwilling to admit any human weakness, but even presidents are susceptible to fatigue. He has made some mistakes—a careless remark in New Delhi that was recorded and named the weakness of that particular remark—and some missed opportunities when he seemed just too tired to do better.

"With this kind of schedule, he (Mr. Brzezinski) gets what he paid for," a member of the White House staff said in Paris. "He gets the President tired, talking into a live mike and a photo session. He gets lots of things."

## Athens Airport Closed By Gale-Force Winds

ATHENS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—All domestic and international flights to and from Athens Airport were canceled today because of gale winds, an airport spokesman said.

A few planes from abroad fled to land but were diverted to other countries. Greek harbor authorities also prohibited vessels from sailing in the Aegean and Ionian seas, a spokesman for the Merchant Marine Ministry said.

## Report on Lesbian Parents Stirs U.K. Pro-Con Protests

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—A newspaper report that some lesbian couples have had babies by artificial insemination stirred sharp protest today from persons concerned with the children's health and home life.

Dr. Rhodes Boyson, a conservative lawmaker, said, "To bring children into this world without a natural father is evil and selfish. This evil must stop for the sake of the potential children and society, which both have enough problems without the extension of this horrible practice."

Defense of lesbian rights has been London's Evening News, which carried the first report in a front-page story yesterday. It said that 10 such births have occurred in Britain.

Two dozen men and women held a sit-in, threw stink bombs into the newspaper and chanted such slogans as "Lesbians, we shall not be moved." "Lesbian women unite, this is a woman's fight" and "Every woman has the right to have a child."

The group dispersed only after Evening News editor Louis Kirby agreed to meet the demonstrators. Afterward, Kirby said that he offered to publish the protesters' reply to the newspaper series on lesbian births but refused a demand to discontinue the investigative series.

"We were reporting matters which we consider to be of public interest," he said.

The News said that a top London doctor had helped 10 lesbians to have children through artificial insemination. A lesbian organization, Sappho, identified the doctor as gynecologist David Sopher, who runs a private clinic here.

Jackie Forster, a founding member of Sappho, said that Dr. Sopher had helped at least six lesbians to have children by artificial insemination.

## Not Available

Dr. Sopher was reported by his clinic to have gone away and could not be reached for comment.

Several British lawmakers, the majority of them members of the opposition Conservative party, condemned the use of artificial insemination to provide lesbians with children. Sir George Young said that he regarded such activities as unnatural and immoral.

He said that he plans to ask Health Minister David Evans to draw guidelines with the British Medical Association to insure that artificial insemination is available only to married couples of different sexes.

Dr. John Dawson, secretary of the Ethics Committee of the British Medical Association, warned that the children of the women allegedly helped by Dr. Sopher "will have to cope with the dual problems of artificial insemination and lesbianism."

## U.S. Nitro Blast Kills 1

RADFORD, Va., Jan. 6 (AP).—An explosion early today in a nitroglycerine-manufacturing section of an ammunition plant killed at least one worker, injured four and left one missing, officials said.



Zbigniew Brzezinski

One of Mr. Carter's worst moments came near the end of the trip and should have been one of his best moments. The

setting was an American cemetery on a bluff above Omaha Beach on the Normandy coast. It was a moving scene, but Mr. Carter's disjointed remarks hardly lived up to the moment and seemed all the worse when contrasted with the eloquence of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Afterwards, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell was furious with speedwriter James Fallow for not supplying Mr. Carter with a brief text. But who knows whether by then Mr. Fallow—a talented writer who produced Mr. Carter's widely praised speech in New Delhi—could have written much better than the President speaks when left to his own devices?

"You know," a presidential aide confided as the buses pulled away from the Normandy beaches, "this was an NSC operation from beginning to end. And I don't think you are going to see anything like it again."

—Edward Walsh.

## European Press Highly Critical Of Carter's Words, Itinerary

BONN, Jan. 6 (AP).—Western Europe's press has given low marks to President Carter's seven-nation tour, saying that the patchy-itinerary and well-publicized gaffes confirm suspicions of White House amateurs.

The editor of Hamburg's Morgenpost, using language rarely employed by a West German publication in referring to U.S. leaders, called Mr. Carter "the worst political failure of the past year" and said the tour showed "a continuation of this malaise."

Some commentators said that Mr. Carter's itinerary, which took him to such diverse stops as Warsaw, New Delhi and Paris, looked more like that of a political candidate than a world statesman.

"How could the President find himself in Poland with an interpreter who makes an utter mockery of his words?" asked London's Sunday Express. "There are 6 million Polish-Americans. Just one of them who speaks Polish?"

Le Monde, a Paris daily, reported that it was "disappointed" at Mr. Carter's speech to a Franco-American assembly, saying that he "misjudged the economic and social crisis affecting Western societies."

But some West German and British papers praised Mr. Carter's handling of the Middle East situation in his talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

"President Carter will return to Washington with hope that his trip has paved the way for new successful negotiations in the Middle East," said the left-leaning Frankfurter Rundschau. "By satisfying the demand for an independent Palestinian state, Carter has outmaneuvered the PLO."

## Carter Pledges More GIs At NATO Talks in Brussels

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders must most firmly resist non-democratic solutions."

Mr. Carter's remarks to the 14 permanent NATO representatives were made in a private session, with reporters given a text of what he planned to say.

In the prepared text, there was no mention of the neutron bomb and its possible deployment in Western Europe, a major controversy here.

King Baudouin of the Belgians told Mr. Carter in English during a welcoming speech, "By taking your inspirations from the essential human values which, as you have said, make life worth living, you have promoted a universal realization of the importance of human rights."

After a state lunch with King Baudouin, Mr. Carter met with Roy Jenkins, president of the Common Market's Executive Commission, before going to the NATO meeting.

Trade Accords

In remarks to the Common Market ministers, he emphasized the need for new trade agreements and the dangers posed to the international economy by protectionism.

The President arrived at the NATO session eight minutes behind schedule and was met by Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

Mr. Carter left Brussels for Washington early tonight.

Mr. Carter flew here this morning from Paris, where he met with French Socialist party leader François Mitterrand at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Hartman.

Mr. Mitterrand asked for the meeting, during which, according to a White House official, Mr. Carter expressed his "concern" over the possibility that European Socialists would align themselves with Communism.

With reporters present for the beginning of the meeting, Mr. Carter had kind words for Mr. Mitterrand.

"Beneficial Role"

"You have played a good and beneficial role in France," he said. "It is a great honor to meet you. We have many things in common."

Following the meeting, Mr. Mitterrand said, "I think my role will have been beneficial if it takes the hopes of the French people to power, if it assures the

success of the profound aspiration of the French left. But that success is completely compatible with an international policy and concord with the American people who are our traditional friends. That is why contact and improved understanding between the leaders is important."

Mr. Carter's visit to Belgium was perfunctory, lasting less than seven hours. Its chief purpose was symbolic—an attempt to emphasize U.S. support for European unity to the EEC ministers and the U.S. commitment to European defense (to the NATO representatives).

It was the last stop on Mr. Carter's first extensive foreign tour in office, a grueling journey of 18,000 miles that took him to seven countries—Poland, Iran, India, Saudi Arabia and Egypt in addition to France and Belgium—in nine days.

Positive View

As the journey neared its end, White House officials sought to give it a positive interpretation.

"I think the President has found the trip to be extremely enjoyable," White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said last night in Paris.

"I think those of you that have watched him on public occasions could easily deduce that it was not only personally enjoyable but also quite constructive," he said.

The documents detailed alleged Cambodian attacks into Vietnamese territory, the shelling of towns with howitzers and mortar, casualties and other details of border fighting going back the spring of 1975.

Vietnam has not admitted penetrating Cambodian territory, saying only that armed action was necessary for self-defense.

Cambodia in turn today repeated earlier statements that it would not negotiate until all Vietnamese forces were off its soil.

U.S. Doubts Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Russians and Chinese appear to be withholding dispatches said or other tangible support for the Cambodian Vietnamese troops, U.S. officials said yesterday.

They said that there is no evidence of significant arms shipments to either country and no evidence of any involvement of Soviet or Chinese advisers.

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## The New Indochinese War

The resurgence of violence between Vietnam and Cambodia will have come as no surprise to those who recall the years, if not the centuries, of racial and national animosity between these very different Indochinese peoples. Indeed, even before Communist forces defeated U.S.-supported governments in the two places in 1975, there were signs that their common political ideology would not dilute their traditional hostility. On the contrary, the nationalism that each new regime had honed on U.S. "imperialism" was there, ready and sharp, to be turned against the other.

Frontier skirmishes, along a French-drawn land border and on offshore islands, broke out promptly. Efforts to ease the dispute by diplomacy failed. Last month the Vietnamese charged—credibly, in light of past Cambodian massacres—that Cambodia had committed atrocities in raids on Vietnamese soil. Hanoi, which has perhaps the fourth largest army in the world, then invaded Cambodia. The Cambodians charged—credibly, in light of past Vietnamese massacres—that Vietnam wants to annex the "Parrot's

Beak" salient of Cambodia. Vietnam is short on food, and the Parrot's Beak is fertile, it is noted. In the classic invader's style, Vietnam, after having bitten off a good hunk of its neighbor's land, appealed for talks. Cambodia wants Vietnam to withdraw first. There, for the moment, matters rest.

It would take a very mean-spirited observer, not to say an irresponsible one, to urge these two war-weary Communist regimes on in a war against each other. But that is not to say that the United States, with its own particular history in Indochina and with no diplomatic ties with either country, is in much of a position to offer advice, warnings, good offices or what have you. China, which enjoys high standing in Cambodia, and Russia, which enjoys it in Vietnam, may both be better situated to mediate, if their own rivalry permits them to. More likely Vietnam and Cambodia will have to come to terms themselves. The Communist governments inherited power in their countries, and history, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Fair Deal for American Steel

President Carter has made good on his pledge to protect American steel makers from a world market awash in excess production. The Treasury unveiled a system of minimum prices, keyed to the production costs of efficient Japanese mills, at which foreign steel may be sold in this country. Now it is up to the steel companies to decide whether they will settle for this helping hand instead of a crutch.

The industry wanted the crutch—quotas on steel imports. By keeping out foreign steel, quotas would have encouraged stiff price increases on the domestic product, virtually guaranteeing healthy profits to the ailing companies. What the industry got instead was the reference-price system: minimum prices for Japanese and European companies that sell their steel here. Since the minimums are well above current import prices, the administration hopes the American industry will be able to recapture customers lost in recent years to foreign discounters.

Will the reference-price system work? That depends on how Big Steel uses the new rules. Unlike quotas, reference prices do not guar-

antee sales. If the companies restrain their impulse to raise prices, they should have no difficulty expanding output and improving profit margins. Combined with modernization of their operations and promised federal help in dealing with environmental problems, reference prices could put the industry back on its feet.

If, however, the companies use the breathing room only to pass on escalating labor costs, the foreign producers are likely to keep their customers. Such a strategy would seal the fate of thousands of steelworkers whose jobs depend on expanding American output. Steel unions, with the tacit support of the companies, would soon be back on Capitol Hill lobbying for new import controls. And the cycle of unemployment, inflation and protectionism would begin once more.

Reference prices make political and economic sense. They can mean profits for the steel industry, jobs for the depressed steel valleys, and a fair deal for consumers. The steel companies should give them a chance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Escape From South Africa

Soviet and South African exiles alike have found that their "shelf life" in the media supermarkets of the West is often short. That is why we both welcome and worry about the latest distinguished exile from South Africa, Donald Woods, the former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch.

The South African government removed Mr. Woods from his editorship 10 weeks ago and "banned" him for five years—meaning that he could not leave the city of East London, enter the premises of his newspaper, write for publication, or meet with more than one person other than members of his family. After an escape worthy of a novel, the Woods family has reached safety. Now that he has left his native country he will be free to carry on his long and courageous campaign against Pretoria's racial policies. But the very fact that he must do so from

abroad may lessen its impact. Mr. Woods, of course, has every intention of continuing to make his voice heard, both in South Africa and in those places where decisions affecting South Africa will be made. It will be a test of the West's forums to help him realize that intention.

It may be a cause for wonder that Pretoria still bothers to imprison critics, since expelling them so often has the same effect. But the imprisonment goes on. Among those arrested last Oct. 19, the same day Mr. Woods was "banned," was Percy Qoboza, an equally distinguished editor. But Mr. Qoboza is black, and so are most readers of his newspaper, the World. He remains in prison—still uncharged—and the World remains shut.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Victim of Mideast Tensions

In the tragic assassination in London of Mr. Said Hammami must be seen, unless a madman was at large, the bitterness which the Middle East conflict has brought even within the ranks of the Palestinians themselves. Mr. Hammami, London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was a spokesman for the moderate wing of that alliance. . . . Mr. Hammami is thus the victim of the tensions created, almost like an electric charge, by President Sadat's peace initiative. And unless Mr. Menachem Begin shifts his position, which he has stated so firmly that a shift will be difficult in a short time, there is a danger that the fresh appearance which the Middle

East has recently presented will start to fade.

For others in the conflict, as for President Carter, the status to be enjoyed by the Palestinians on the West Bank is becoming a problem of linguistics, of careful shading between self-determination and statehood. There need be no irreconcilable difference there, for other choices are open to the Palestinians apart from independence. . . .

By all accounts the Israeli people and Egyptian people most earnestly want peace. Neither can truly have it until the territorial questions are solved. These cannot be solved until the Israelis leave the West Bank. On what terms they leave is negotiable, but leave they must. If this is the price of peace, Israel must be shown—by President Carter—that there is no option but to pay it. —From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 7, 1903  
PARIS—A cab bearing M. Georges Feydeau, the dramatic author, was run away with in the Rue Royale the other night. Two policemen who tried to stop the horse were dragged for a distance of about 20 yards and rather badly hurt. The horse fell opposite No. 27 after colliding with another cab and nearly running over a passerby, who happened to be M. de Rodays. Neither M. Georges Feydeau nor the driver of the cab was hurt.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 7, 1928  
NEW YORK—Sir Ian Hamilton's suggestion that Homer's "Iliad" should be filmed has inspired newspapers to urge Hollywood producers to take up the challenge. "Not only will the 'wonder city' turn out an 'Iliad' but it will produce such an 'Iliad' as the world never saw," says the New York Herald Tribune. The New York Times goes so far as to suggest a cast that would include John Barrymore, Douglas Fairbanks, Phyllis Haver and Tom Mix.



## Precisely Imprecise in Mideast

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter is giving the Israelis and the Egyptians the 60-60 treatment. He confuses Prime Minister Begin on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and confuses President Sadat on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The following week he reassures Begin to the dismay of Sadat and vice versa. But he has a purpose. It's an interesting technique—the best TV guessing game since "Twenty Questions"—but it's no accident. It may be effective or ineffective, right or wrong, but it would, I believe, be a mistake to assume that he's using provocative words accidentally, out of inexperience. In fact, he is being precisely imprecise.

Carter has been clear and simple in saying that he is not advocating a "Palestinian state." This troubled Sadat and encouraged Begin. But when he talks about Palestinian "rights" rather than "interests" and a "Palestinian homeland," and then says, as he did at Aswan in Egypt, that the Palestinians should be enabled "to participate in the determination of their own future," this troubles Begin and reassures Sadat.

This is a very delicate exercise full of historical memories. "Homeland" is what the Jews fought for—that is to say, their own independent "home" and sovereign state of Israel. And when Carter talks about the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people to participate in the "determination of their own future," he summons up other dreams and ghosts out of the past.

Carter knows very well that his use of the word "determination" recalls Woodrow Wilson's cynical political campaign for the "self-determination" of peoples. From the time of the Balfour Declaration to the days of President Truman, this was the moral principle on which the Jewish state was founded. It is precisely the principle that Sadat and the Arab leaders have been using in support of the creation of a Palestinian "state," and also the principle that Begin rejects for the Palestinians.

"We are not beating around the bush," Begin has been quoted as saying. "To us, self-determination means a Palestinian state and we're not going to agree to any such mortal danger to Israel."

The Israelis are not going to agree to it because "self-determination" means exactly what it says—the right to determine the "self" of a sovereign state. To reject, as the Jews did, the notion that their population could be limited by the "absorptive capacity" of the land, and that Israel could therefore not be defeated in war but overwhelmed by the immigration and fertility of the Arab peoples.

So what to do? Carter, as I understand it, feels that there is a better chance now with Sadat and Begin to change the question and even the course of history in the Middle East than at any time since the creation of the Israeli state. And that there is even an opportunity with these two men, but not for long, to get away from the dominion of fear that has dominated relations between Jerusalem and Cairo for more than a generation.

Therefore, he is trying, above everything else, to keep the negotiations going, to lift the conflict out of the worst military assumptions of the past and find some philosophical basis for compromise in the future.

This involves Carter and also Sadat and Begin in all sorts of ambiguities and contradictions. All the players on this stage are now going against many things they have said in the past, but in the process, some important things are happening.

Madly, the people of Israel and Egypt are demonstrating their longing for peace. They are not lost in the jungle over the meaning of words, but are grasping Begin and Sadat, much more than the politicians or the press, to keep going and find some better road to the future.

This may be the main justification for the public diplomacy, for the daily satellite television interviews out of Cairo and Jerusalem and the seemingly off-the-cuff remarks by Carter. As

least they have brought the issue to the people of Israel and Egypt—who have the most to gain or suffer from the results of these extraordinary negotiations—and Carter is not unaware of this power of personal and public persuasion.

There is a tendency, of course, in these quick meetings or in sudden answers to provocative questions in television interviews to be too emotional, to strike hard blows, to draw never-ending lines between Cairo and Jerusalem, and yet to pretend that they agree with Carter on almost everything he says.

Sadat said at Aswan that he was "very happy" that his views and Carter's "were identical," and Begin, when he talks privately with Carter, tends to come away with this same conviction of Carter's understanding and even support.

Obviously, in this Middle East struggle over land and power, both cannot be true, but Carter has this gift, greatly underesti-

mated at home, of making people he meets personally believe in his sincerity and the integrity of his nation's purpose.

This could be a critical point at which many will be one of the epoch stages in the history of the Middle East. History is not always determined by events, by the balance of power and trade. Sometimes, but not often, it is influenced by leaders who recognize that "everything is going to depend in fact about what we do over, and above the work of self-defense," and that there can be no international system until somebody finds a way of relieving pressure and begins the task of creating confidence.

This is what is going on now in these talks on the Middle East. There is confusion; there is ambiguity; there is contradiction. But there is also a vague feeling among these men, after all their restless meetings, that they are not only trying to avoid war in the Middle East, but are trying to hold together a civilized world.

## A CIA 'Asset'

## I've Got a Secret

By Daniel Schorr

WASHINGTON—Whether the CIA should be numbered in the dozens or the hundreds hinges, it has become clear, on how one reads the files. Groping through the thicket of CIA-mideast relations, the House Intelligence Committee has come up with a distinction between "contacts" (voluntary) and "assets" (paid). Not so, say veteran intelligence officers. An "asset" could be anyone enlisted, even unwittingly, to provide assistance, or sometimes merely claimed as an asset by a self-aggrandizing field officer.

Various episodes in my career must, in that case, have qualified me for an "asset" listing, and I offer these as a cautionary tale:

1. In the late 1950s I was one of the group of CBS foreign correspondents who would dine, during year-end visits home, with high CIA officials. My current amnesia about what was discussed may attest to their intelligence skills or to the quality and quantity of the wine consumed.

2. Stationed in Moscow from 1955 through 1957, I met Americans on volunteer or assigned intelligence missions. For example, a visiting television executive took me to inspect a jamming transmitter, whose location he obviously knew. In May, 1957, I spent many late nights with CIA-financed American students who had been sent to Moscow Youth Festival as an antidote to the predominantly leftist delegation.

3. Barred from the Soviet Union after being briefly arrested by the KGB, I was invited to lunch, in 1958, in the office of CIA director Allen Dulles. Afterward, without asking my consent, he let me into a room far what turned out to be a debriefing by agency specialists. I had some questions, but generally I cooperated. Shortly thereafter, as I learned on obtaining parts of my CIA file two decades later, some consideration was given to recruiting me into the CIA's ranks, although no offer was ever made.

4. In East European capitals, as a matter of practice, I sought out CIA officers in American embassies as generally more knowledgeable and objective than their diplomatic counterparts. Be-

fore leaving these countries I would share my observations—to check my findings and to maintain contacts, useful for the future.

5. In West Germany, an important terrain in the 1950s, the West Berlin station chief, at whose home I dined, was favorable in talking the Communists, and I discussed with him my impressions of visits to East Germany. In Bonn, Henry Fleissner, a station chief under very light cover, mixed easily with American correspondents at his sumptuous hilltop mansion. He seemed mainly to be trying to recruit us for discussions of music and for his wife's harpsichord recitals. Once I confronted him with the charge of using the CIA as cover for a grandiose music operation.

6. With less overt CIA officers occasionally into operational cooperation. For example, I accepted the offer of a filmed interview, in an obscure country retreat, with African students who had quit East European universities, bitter about Communist repression. I made an interesting story for CBS and undoubtedly an interesting propaganda point on American television for the CIA.

The CIA also agreed to cooperate in the making of a television documentary about Communist espionage penetration. In West Germany, West German counterintelligence officials to whom I was referred provided me with vivid case studies. In a secret CIA installation near Frankfurt, I was able to film an interview with an East German espionage officer who had just defected; he recounted the running of spies in West Germany—many of them targeted at American Embassy secretaries. CBS gained a successful half-hour documentary; undoubtedly the CIA gained in its aim of jarring the West Germans from their complacency about espionage.

7. As late as 1976, working on a television program for children called "What's the CIA All About," I arranged with the agency to obtain U-2 spy plane equipment and photographs of missile sites in Cuba. I was aware that the CIA was anxious to have its prouder moments recalled. However, the gadgetry was perfect for television.

Was I a CIA asset? Perhaps. Certainly the CIA was an asset in my work. Journalism—particularly television journalism—requires various kinds of active cooperation. As long as my sole purpose was getting a story and my employers were aware of what I was doing, I felt ethically secure.

Daniel Schorr, a former CBS news correspondent, is the author of "Clearing the Air," which discusses government secrecy. This article was written for The New York Times.

## Why the U.S. Outcry Over Cubans in Africa?

By David B. Ottaway

USAKA, Zambia.—The Carter administration has recently signaled a marked shift in its policy of détente toward Cuba, making a major public issue out of the growing Cuban involvement throughout Africa and particularly in internal African military conflicts.

The real reasons behind the U.S. decision to harden its stand at this time toward Cuba over its African activities still remain unclear. But here in Africa, at least, it seems the administration is now protesting much more vociferously than any African country other than perhaps Somalia and Zaïre.

This raises the question of why the United States is putting itself so far out ahead of most African states and whether, in so doing, it does not risk alienating as many African capitals as it may be quietly pleasing.

Special Links  
Cuba, after all, has its own special historical links to the African continent, and it is simply good government of a similar Marxist persuasion that have asked for its help.

Elsewhere, it is acting to further, or uphold, principles enshrined in the Organization of African Unity charter: the liberation of black people from oppressive white rule in southern Africa and the preservation of national unity in the case of Ethiopia and Angola.

Whether it is also abetting the subversion of established African governments, like those in Zaïre and Malawi, as has been alleged, remains so far unsubstantiated. In any case, it is not over this issue that the Carter administration is taking Cuba to task.

While the U.S. concern about Cuba is certainly shared by the more conservative African states, it is certainly not by a good dozen or more socialist ones. Even a number of moderates, like Zambia and Nigeria, that are seriously committed to the black liberation struggle, have given up on the West as a source of military assistance, and are highly appreciative of Cuban help.

Viewed from Washington, Communist Cuba is apparently merely a surrogate of the Soviet Union, furthering Moscow's timely expansionist designs on a continent all too ripe for, and defenseless against, foreign intervention of all sorts.

The Cubans, it would seem from the administration's protests, are even more dangerous than the Russians, presumably because they are proving far more acceptable and thus effective in spreading the gospel of Marx and Lenin, not to mention anti-U.S. propaganda.

However, to many African countries, Cuba represents something quite different. It is a "Third World" country of many black-skinned people offering an alternative to the heavy-handed, and often all-too-demanding, superpowers pursuing global interests of their own.

Cuba has shown no interest in obtaining bases or port and airport facilities on the continent, because it has no strategic need for them. A small nation of limited military outcrops and manpower, it poses no threat to the all-too-vulnerable sovereignty of most African countries.

Indeed, in the two embattled African nations of Angola and Ethiopia, it is providing troops, advisers and other military assistance precisely to help preserve their national unity, in addition to the governments in power.

It should not be forgotten that no issue is more emotional and

fear-provoking in most African capitals than that of national unity. This is precisely because nations on this continent are still such fragile entities in their present-day colonial inherited borders.

Nor should one forget that, viewed from Africa, the United States did not distinguish itself as a dedicated partisan of the principle of national unity during Nigeria's difficult struggle to prevail over the secessionist movement in Biafra from 1967 to 1970. The same is now proving true again, for different reasons and in different times, in the case of Ethiopia and even Angola.

In southern Africa, Cuba is on the side on the Angola so far as black Africa is concerned. It is helping to train national guerrillas to overthrow the white minority governments in Namibia and Rhodesia. Black Africa generally hails the Cuban commitment on this issue—and takes note of the unwillingness of Western nations to do so.

The U.S. hue and cry over the Cuban role in Africa has focused heavily on the military aspect of it. But it should also be noted that Cuba has sent hundreds of civilian technicians and doctors to, principally, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Angola and Tanzania.

Indeed, Cuba, with a population of fewer than 10 million, is probably now providing more doctors, medical personnel and technicians to Africa than the United States, with a population of more than 200 million. And this is much appreciated in such countries as Tanzania, where the leaders are clamoring for more Cuban assistance.

Even on the issue of Cuban military assistance to Angola and Ethiopia, not many African governments are likely to join the United States publicly in pressing for the withdrawal of its troops. The main reason for this is that every African leader wants to reserve the right to call upon outside assistance of his choosing to maintain himself in dire times.

Long before Cuba, both France and Britain—the main former colonial masters of this continent—sent troops upon request to bolster threatened newly independent African states, the British to Tanzania and Uganda and the French to Gabon. Cuba is thus setting no African precedent in this regard.

Another question raised by the administration's outcry over the Cuban presence in Africa is why Washington officialdom has decided to take such a different attitude toward this little Caribbean nation than toward the Soviet Union.

Many U.S. policymakers dealing with Africa at the State Department and the White House take a cool approach toward the vastly expanded Soviet engagement in Africa, arguing that Moscow has way overextended itself and is pursuing a policy destined to collapse under its own weight. Furthermore, they believe that African nationalism will eventually assert itself against Soviet expansionism and turn it back.

Early in Egypt and the Sudan, and even in Mozambique, it was Moscow that was overextended in its African commitment. Havana, with one-quarter of its entire army now said to be here, is certainly far more so. Why then does the same logic and attitude applied to the Soviet Union not also obtain in the case of little Cuba?

Getting Along  
Finally, it seems difficult to separate the U.S. reaction to Cuba's expanding role in Africa from the great difficulty Washington is having in learning how to get along with the radical African socialist states, whose number is no longer negligible.

It is primarily these states that are increasingly turning to Cuba for all kinds of assistance, providing to work with a small Third World nation seeking to solve the problems of development in a similar socialist manner. For little Cuba, it is extremely easy to relate to them; for the United States, it is proving exceedingly difficult.

The Carter administration seems to think that its problems with Angola stem mainly from the big Cuban military involvement there. But there is good reason to believe they go much deeper, to the complex of political and ideological difficulties it is having in its relations with radical or socialist regimes throughout the Third World.

Perhaps then part of the answer to improving its relations with Cuba lies with a new, more positive U.S. approach to dealing with the African Marxist countries. Cuba is helping.



## Discontent, Agony of War Are Deep

## Even Zambia's Leader Says It Might 'Perish'

By David Lamb

LUSAKA, Zambia.—These are bleak days in Zambia. In the words of the President himself, Zambia could perish, a victim of being born with blessings it could not exploit and pressures it could not deflect.

The people are discontented and the agony of a front-line state in the guerrilla war against Rhodesia is deep.

Beth Mwale, a secretary, lines up at her butcher's before dawn to buy meat for the holidays. The shop's meager supply is gone by the time she reaches the counter, two hours later. "Maybe tomorrow," she says.

As a cab driver, Peter Chin-Asi works longer hours than ever before and is getting poorer. "Every day and night knows the government spends too much time on Rhodesia and not enough on Zambia," he says. "So you see what happens: We're suffering more than the Rhodesians."

"What they should do is bring in the Americans or someone who can teach us to make the land produce. The land hasn't produced since the colonialists left. The Zambians just want to come into the cities, buy a coat and tie, and sit behind a desk all day reading their newspapers."

President Kenneth Kaunda is aware of talk that life was better before Zambia gained its independence from Britain in 1964. When he went before the party faithful a few months ago he was both dismayed and angry.

"How can a Zambian really say that?" he demanded. Then, as he often does, he wept openly.

But the truth is that while neighboring Malawi transformed itself from a backward existence into an agricultural success story in a decade and nearby Rhodesia developed into one of Africa's

most prosperous countries, Zambia has slid steadily backward despite great mineral wealth, fertile farm land and a moderate, benign government.

Foreign reserves are all but exhausted and the people must endure shortages in everything from toilet paper to tea. And with copper prices at their lowest levels in 20 years, the two state-owned mines, Roan and Nchanga, are selling copper at below production costs.

Zambia's only supplier of vehicle tires, Dunlop Zambia Ltd., closed down indefinitely last month even though the country was facing an acute shortage of tires. The reason: a shortage of raw materials and the company's inability to get the government to release \$8 million in foreign exchange to purchase them.

The largest retail car dealer in Lusaka has half its fleet disabled because spare parts are unavailable. Secondary school students are being fed only maize porridge and beans. The health minister warned in July that his ministry "has literally exhausted all its operational funds, resulting in shortage of essentials like food for patients in hospitals."

The problems Mr. Kaunda said earlier this month, had "weighed down the life of this very young nation almost to the breaking point. . . . If we don't take action, we will perish; we will collapse as a nation."

What went wrong with Zambia? Why did a country that had at least as much potential as—and perhaps more than—its neighbors fare so much worse?

There are many reasons. First, Zambia is paying the price of having been born with a copper spoon in its mouth. The luxury of high copper prices in the early 1970s pulled Zambia into doing no more than talk about diversifying the economy and expending agricultural production.

Unlike Zaire, Zambia did not mortgage its future through long-term borrowing for grandiose schemes but when prices dropped, it had to eat up its foreign reserves to survive and there was no other sector—such as a rich, untapped land—to provide a cushion.

Zambia also suffers from a lack of competence at all but the top levels of business and government. The country had only 100 university graduates at independence, and Mr. Kaunda himself worries about that Zambia is turning into a nation of sloths and drunks.

In most Zambians, he said recently, there are "fresh wounds of debilitating laziness, sores oozing with dishonesty. . . . A lack of will to work beyond the barest routine. . . . a rampant tendency to take the most convenient and least painful position for oneself."

Yet no country has taken a more uncompromising stand against the injustices of white rule in Rhodesia. But that, too, is part of Zambia's curse. While supporting sanctions against the minority government has brought Mr. Kaunda international respect, it has done little to fill his people's stomachs or rejuvenate the economy.

Mr. Kaunda closed his border to Rhodesia in 1973, thus ending use of the railroad over which half of Zambia's copper and two-thirds of its imports once traveled. As a result, Zambia has paid more than \$200 million in additional duties and transportation fees and Zambia goods are backlogged in the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

Estimates on Zambia's defense budget range up to 30 per cent of total expenditures. By allowing anti-Rhodesian guerrillas to operate camps and take sanctuary in Zambia, the country has suffered retaliatory raids and found its energies consumed by foreign rather than domestic considerations. "A state of war," declared last May by Mr. Kaunda, still exists with Rhodesia.

In preparing his people for stringent economy measures ahead, Mr. Kaunda said this month that Zambia's two greatest problems—depressed copper prices and its preoccupation with Rhod-

esia—may be ameliorated within the next 12 months. "The pregnant Zimbabwe's (Rhodesia's) delivery of her long overdue baby by normal birth or by cesarean operation is imminent," he said.

Of the likelihood that copper prices will experience a modest increase next year, he said: "Broken out yet for all to see but the night is certainly melting away and Zambia is only sailing through the small hours before the full dawn of the new economic morning opens upon her."

Exiles aside, a tough road still lies ahead for the emotional and idealistic Mr. Kaunda. He has lost popularity at home and he faces an election challenge next year, even though the electoral process is heavily weighted in his favor.

His landlocked, front-line state—as the five countries that are most active in the anti-Rhodesian guerrilla movement are called—borders on the trouble spots of southern Africa: Rhodesia, Namibia (South-West Africa), Angola and, to a lesser degree, Zaire.

Corruption scandals in high places have distasteful public distrust in the government, inflation is running at nearly 25 per cent and Mr. Kaunda's political philosophy of humanism—by which he means the end of man's exploitation of man—has been only a nice-sounding word to most Zambians.

"What it boils down to," said a Western businessman, "is that Kaunda is going to have to learn he can't survive on ideology and bromides forever."

© Los Angeles Times.



Kenneth Kaunda

## U.S. Debating Sale of Military-Related Technology to China

By Bernard Weioraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—A major policy dispute has developed within the Carter administration over the issue of selling military-related technology to China.

The issue—which has pitted various officials in the Pentagon, the State Department, the White House and the CIA against one another—involves the potential sale of defense-related equipment and technology to China, and the impact of such a policy on relations with the Soviet Union.

Compounding the highly sensitive debate is an evolving dispute over which agency will control—or at least dominate—technology transfers abroad. At this point, knowledgeable sources say, the State Department and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy are seeking far more leverage over technology transfers abroad, which has been traditionally handled by the Commerce Department and the Pentagon.

The issue of technology sales to China—which was described by one administration official as "very, very sensitive"—has emerged in recent weeks as a result of a secret inter-agency study whose completion has been delayed because of the China issue. The study, Policy Review Memorandum Number 31, deals with the overall policy of the export of United States technology, but sources involved in it say that the "issue" involves the sale of technology sought by China. The study, set to be finished by Nov. 15, is nearing completion.

Intense Debate

Although Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has stated that the administration opposes the sale of weapons to China, the issue of selling defense-related technology overseas remains unresolved and a source of intense debate within the administration. Technology sales to Peking may include advanced underwater listening equipment China needs for offshore oil exploration—which would also enhance China's antisubmarine sonar detection capability—as well as components for radar, jet engines and advanced satellite reconnaissance systems.

The current policy review is part of a continuing—and increasingly sharp—debate over China in the administration which has been unable, so far, to resolve its differences over defense-related technology transfers to Peking. Last summer, another secret policy review memorandum, dealing specifically with China policy, failed to shape a technology policy toward Peking.

Because of the growing internal debate within the administration, sources said, Congress is expected to deal publicly this year with the issue of technology sales abroad, including China, and possible revisions in the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

Sources involved in the current study said that the key objection to loosening restrictions on the sale of technology to China has been voiced by officials who claim that such a step would antagonize the Soviet Union and result in a deterioration of U.S.-Soviet ties.

Among the officials opposing military-related technology sales to China are several key analysts in the CIA, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and several State Department specialists on the Soviet Union, including Marshall Shulman, co-chairman of an inter-agency committee to coordinate policies toward the Soviet Union. Knowledgeable sources said that

supporters of the sale of military-related—or so-called "gray area"—technology to China include Dr. Frank Press, who is President Carter's science adviser; Morton Abramowitz, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia and Pacific affairs; Michael Ok-sonberg, a China specialist at the National Security Council, as well as several key academic specialists involved in China. These include Doak Barnett, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, Michael Pillsbury, a staff member of the Rand Corporation, and Jerome Cohen, director of East Asian legal studies, and associate dean of Harvard Law School.

Although China has not directly asked the United States for defense technology, sources say that the Chinese have subtly expressed a desire for some form of technological assistance from the United States. The expression is found in newspaper and magazine commentaries, and various invitations in recent years to U.S. defense officials and military specialists.

The current review is the first governmental effort in nearly two decades to deal with the basic question of how the United States can address the issue of supplying technology and skills overseas without adding to the military strength of the Soviet Union. One argument against supplying military technology to China is concern about a possible rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union, and the potential gain for Moscow if China has absorbed technology from the United States.

Although the debate over China involves ideological and policy differences, it also pits various agencies and government officials against one another in an effort to gain some control over the administration's evolving technology transfer policies. Among the options in the policy review is at least one proposal that would seriously weaken the Pentagon's

Supporters of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and of K.B. Reddi, the opposing party president, clashed over control of office rooms at the old party headquarters. The two parties, each controlling some of the rooms, had put locks on doors of the others, said police Sub-inspector Surinder Nohan, control over technology transfers abroad, and place broader powers in the hands of the State Department and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

At present, the Commerce Department, with the assistance of the Pentagon, exercises control over the export of nonweapons technology through the use of commodity control lists that have been periodically updated since World War II.

But many decisions are made on a case-by-case basis, which has led to disputes between groups seeking to expand trade and those concerned about military impact, as well as groups with specific interest in policy involving nations such as China and the Soviet Union.

Chinese Good Business Sense

The new Made in China products are an excellent example of the country's growing economic strength. The Chinese are becoming more and more aware of the importance of quality and efficiency in their products. This is a good sign for the future of the country's economy.

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## Obituaries

## Billionaire John MacArthur, Shunned Trappings of Wealth

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP).—Billionaire John MacArthur, 80, the insurance and real estate baron who lived in a modest apartment and conducted business from a coffee shop, died today of cancer.

Mr. MacArthur, who parlayed ownership of a \$2,500 mail-order insurance firm into one of the largest fortunes in the United States, had refused to estimate his worth. Sources put it as high as \$5 billion, but "billionaire" was as close a description as he would accept.

Mr. MacArthur was praised when he was named the richest man in the world by the *Forbes* magazine in 1965. In 1974, he was named the richest man in the world when he tried to elicit a once wealthy widow from her apartment for nonpayment of rent.

He never cluttered his life with the usual accoutrements of fortune. He had no limousine, no mansion, few hangers-on and not even a secretary.

In his later years, he spent most of his time in the office shop of his Colonades Hotel, where he lived in a modest two-bedroom apartment.

He pursued the social life of nearby Palm Beach, where he said people "have a party every night somewhere. . . . They're yakky-yakky about nothing, boring the hell out of each other, I'm sure. They certainly bore the hell out of me."

Dressed more like a handyman than a billionaire, Mr. MacArthur—holding an ever present cup of coffee and smoking a cigarette—would greet hotel guests, good-naturedly criticize employees and stay in touch with his assistants who ran his empire.

E. German Dissident Receives Jail Term

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (UPI).—An East German court in Potsdam today sentenced dissident Rolf Malin, a former army officer and Communist party member, to five years in jail for activities hostile to the Communist state.

A West Berlin organization said, Mr. Malin, 41, received a 4 1/2-year jail term last April on a similar conviction. Five days before his arrest in October, 1976, he had published an article in a West German magazine in which he accused East German authorities of barring persons from jobs for not following the party line.

U.S. Dues to UN

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 6 (AP).—The United States' UN dues topped \$100 million a year for the first time in the United Nations' 33-year history. The U.S. bill was \$121,942,800.

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**SW**



## PARIS

## Looking at the Age of Rubens Through Work of 70 Artists

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Age of Rubens at the Grand Palais (until March 13) reveals, in 365 lively items, the resources of the French public collections. They are considerable and varied, and the present show does not exhaust them by any means.

Seventy artists are represented, of varied interest or charm, among them the heirs, not very great, but delightful all the same, of the great, elder Brueghel, the genre painting of familiar scenes—a tavern in a barn, cheap, cozy and alive—by Teniers, a winter scene on the canals of Flanders by Lyons, an irresistible "Shipwreck off the Scandinavian Coast" by Bonaventura Peeters, and some excellent Jan Brueghel, including a "Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalene as a Gardener" based on a traditional misreading of the Gospel text ("she, thinking he was the gardener...").

But the focus of the show is Rubens himself (1577-1640), whose seemingly inexhaustible genius picked up the theatrical heritage of Italian art and spread its flamboyance through all of Roman Catholic Europe. As a man, he was intelligent, sociable and kind, at ease in all circumstances and in several languages. As for his art, with its qualities and faults, it left a numerous descendant down to the present day.

## Southern Strain

The spirit he illustrates is that of the Counter-Reformation, its panache and its intellectual and political power. In a sense, though he was Flemish, Rubens picked up and enlarged the Southern strain, its extroversion and melodrama in everyday life whose ultimate expression would appear in grand opera. In addition, he lived in a century addicted to the worst in rhetoric—a taste which his paintings reflect and which, to a modern heart and mind, is as foreign and tedious as the theatrical bombast that Shakespeare and Molière, whose years overlap his own, both berated and that survived into the 19th century.

Whether one agrees with him or not, Rubens placed his sincerity in this external, artificial language. His philosophical light comes from a common sun of convention and it reveals an immense theatrical spectacle of substances—skin, hair, fur, silk and satin, color, volume and light, paraphernalia, mimicry and attitudes. This is the language of the

South end, in a sense, of the Catholic world. In the same age we have a different, Northern language, a language of individual thoughtfulness and inwardness. Here the light comes from within the subject. Rembrandt, 30 years younger than Rubens, does not have his place in the present show, but his anti-rhetorical, spiritual presence helps take things in perspective.

These are some of the difficulties we have with Rubens, and we might be tempted to dismiss him with an "Oh, no! Too much!" It goes so much against the grain of our day, this bombast and ostentation, this abundance and optimistic propaganda. We know too well that despair does not go in for such contortions and don't believe in the beauty of these towering hams. The genius of Rubens is lost to us, we can't make our home there any more than we could in Versailles.

The very scale seems uncomfortable to us until we touch what may be the root of the enigma: Beneath all the conventional language the universe of Rubens is essentially, epistemically erotic. The whole comic adventure of man, the Old Testament and the New, the Last Judgment, the joy of the b... the fall of the damned, the political events of the day, the mythology of antiquity, all of that is transposed into the simple, luminous flux of skin against skin in a world of perfectly healthy, balanced, well-meaning, generous eros.

With Jordans, this implausible moment of grace begins to turn sour; what we sense as the flush-

Rubens's "Judas Maccabaeus Praying for the Dead," which is on view at the Grand Palais in Paris.



ed fullness of vulgarity, the raucous hyperbole and beery breath is, in fact, the rotting corpse of erotic ease.

But we can no more reject Rubens than we can an amiable,

prolific and immortal father. That I think was the dilemma of later painters, for whom an amiable, prolific and immortal father was hardly an asset. This father can talk the most awful

nonsense, but there is still this glow and seduction, the way he creates space for his own personal use, the way he moves without inhibition in his soul nor any constraint of gravity in the body,

## THE ART MARKET

## New Trends Appear As Crisis Fades Away

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The end-of-term figures just released by the two leading London auction houses reveal some new trends compared with 1976. The market as a whole is going up while intensified competition between the Big Two has led to a dramatic shift of emphasis toward the U.S. market.

The increase in worldwide totals for both auction houses from September through December is spectacular. For the Sotheby Parke Bernet group, which became a public company last year, it rose to \$49.56 million compared with \$38.37 million in September-December, 1976. For Christie's the jump was from \$21 million in 1976 to \$29.37 million last year, an increase of 38.5 per cent. Taking inflation into account, this still leaves a progression of at least 20 per cent in real money. The market has unquestionably overcome the crisis, which began in 1974 and ended gradually last year, even though it has not reverted to the days of reckless buying.

But the recovery is hardly

noticeable in London. Sotheby's turnover was up from \$17.58 million to \$19.32 million and Christie's rose from \$14,276,000 to \$16,304,000, roughly by 12.5 per cent, which does not even make up for the inflation rate.

New York, on the other hand, is rapidly turning into a major auction center. Sotheby's sales in the United States since the beginning of September have gone up from \$27 million in the corresponding term in 1976 to \$44 million last year. Their New York salesrooms alone account for \$39 million, exceeding for the first time in Sotheby's history the London total. Christie's, which did not yet have a salesroom in New York during the corresponding term in 1976, registered a net \$5,912,000.

## Top Collections

The U.S. increase is even more significant than the net figures suggest. New York sales are almost exclusively devoted to important objects of art, such as the 16th-century French tapestries, 40 per cent of which were sold in the last year. New York now tends to drain major collections on a large scale.

Simultaneously, London continues to attract important works of art from all over Europe. According to Christie's report, of the \$16,304,000 worth of pictures and works of art it auctioned in London during the autumn, 40 per cent was sent for sale by foreign collectors. Once again, this figure does not fully reflect the importance of the drain, for that figure includes unimportant pieces as well as major ones, whereas foreign sellers seldom bother to put up minor pieces for sale in London because of the cost of transportation, insurance, advertising, etc. Nearly a third of the old masters that brought \$1,689,200 at a Dec. 2 sale including the \$200,000 Lorenzo Lotto "Madonna and Child" came from abroad.

Unlike Sotheby's, Christie's has published a comparative breakdown for the two terms of October-December, last year and in 1976. It makes clear that the improvement of the market is due to a spectacular increase of transactions concerning the blue chips of the market. Old masters,

including English painting, have soared from \$2,418,000 to \$4,883,000, impressionists and 20th-century masters from \$1,255,000 to \$2,567,000. Drawings and watercolors have almost doubled—\$289,000 to \$554,000—and furniture and works of art (this meaning traditional Western objects such as carvings and bronzes) have made a leap from \$1,295,000 to \$2,965,000. Rare books almost doubled and silver is up by 50 per cent. Chinese art has almost tripled, largely reflecting the booming market in Japan.

The great losers are antiquities—Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Iranian, etc.—and ethnographic, which fell from \$262,000 to \$232,000, and Islamic and Tibetan works of art, dropping from \$268,000 to \$243,000.

These figures suggest that at least part of the buying is by those who are looking for a hedge against inflation but are cautious about the way in which they invest their money. They naturally prefer well-explored areas in which works are not too often exposed to changes of opinion from experts—changes that may dramatically affect the value of the item. They also want categories which appeal to large numbers of potential buyers, thus making a prompt resale easier.

## CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS  
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL  
Interdenominational  
Evangelical  
SUNDAY SERVICES  
9:30 and 11:00 a.m.  
Sunday School 10:00 a.m.  
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.  
Tel.: 88-70-00. Metro: George-V & Alma-Marras.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS  
WORSHIP SERVICE 11 a.m.  
Church school for all ages 10 a.m.  
Nursery 10:45 to 12:15, coffee hour 12  
A Protestant Church  
for all Christians  
15 Quai d'Orsay (Tel. (Métro) d'Alma-Marras, Bus 66 at d'Alma-Marras)  
Tel.: 83-48-40.  
Edwin H. Tuller, Pastor.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 85 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-11e.  
Sunday worship, 10:30 a.m. (English).  
Everett Crockett, Pastor. Tel.: 970.16.96.

FRANCE-PARIS  
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH  
SUNDAYS: SUNG EUCHARIST 10:30 a.m.  
at 4 Rue de Lutèce, Paris 16e  
(Métro: Alma, Bourse) bus: 43, 82.  
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston, 7 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie, 16e. 736.22.51.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT  
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel Am Hofe, 32, 5115 a.m. Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt. Children's Church near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 9671-2254.

GREAT BRITAIN-LONDON  
AMERICAN CHURCH IN LONDON  
Interdenominational  
Evangelical  
SUNDAY SERVICES 10:30 a.m. and 11:15 a.m.  
SUNDAY WORSHIP 11 a.m.

GERMANY-MUNICH  
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Anglican). Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. Sunday worship, 10:30 a.m. (English).  
Institute, Seyboldstrasse 4. Tel.: 440145.

## THEATER IN LONDON

## Two Studies of Unhappy Marriages

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Few dramatists have ever celebrated happy marriages in their works, maybe because miserable ones make better plays, whether tragic, as Leon Tolstoy's "The Kreutzer Sonata," or ironically humorous, as Ferenc Molnár's "The Guardsman."

Tolstoy, though he once wrote that "each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way," seems to have believed that all unhappy marriages resembled one another and were the result of women being forced into the role of sexual objects, institutionalized as the devious toys of men's desires. "Masochism begins in the bedroom," says the tortured husband in "The Kreutzer Sonata," a statement that Erica Jong and other feminist writers have expanded to novel, if not original, lengths.

Equally ends in the bedroom in "The Guardsman," beautifully revived at the National Theatre in Peter Wood's extravagantly theatrical production. In the sexual domain, it is Molnár's heroine, Ilona, bored and promiscuous, who has the advantage over her faithful but jealous husband.

The play, which is English-speaking countries has been regarded, since 1924, almost as the exclusive property of Alfred Lunt and Lynne Fontaine, is a bitterly witty study of sexual angst and anguish. At its center are two monsters—a leading actress, who takes a new lover every six months, and her husband of half-a-year, a leading actor who is at his most acutely off the stage.

## Applause First

Peter Wood's production opens with them, as Othello and Desdemona, acknowledging the applause of their audience, with their backs to the National's ac-

tual audience, and then, with a marvelous joke involving a scene change and a flat carried across stage, miraculously places them in their flamboyant private setting.

The husband, consumed by fear of his wife's unfaithfulness, plays Iago to his own Othello and then takes on the role of Othello as well, attempting to seduce his own wife in the disguise of a fictitious guards officer.

In both roles, Richard Johnson could do with a little more panache, although he catches the comedy and confusion of a man simultaneously flattered and appalled by his success in the seduction.

Diana Rigg is a kittenish Ilona, all pouts and pretenses, suggesting the bright, restless immaturity of one who longs for novelty and constant applause. She is good, too, at suggesting injured innocence, a role that Ilona obviously delights to play.

The play, in Frank Marcus's English version, maintains a delicate poise, for neither Ilona nor Nandor are sympathetic characters although both are engaging. And, for the comedy to work, the real pain of the situation has to be capable of being assuaged, as

it is because both are actors who have long ago lost touch with sincerity, particularly in their private lives.

Wood's production emphasized the theatricality with some changes that become an integral part of the action. And Ralph Kuhl's settings, drawing on the paintings of Gustav Klimt, have a sumptuous frivolity that is perfectly in keeping.

Molnár's "The Kreutzer Sonata," well adapted from his short story as a one-man play by Peter Farago, is grimmer stuff, the confession of a husband who murders his wife for her love affair with a musician and then comes to realize that she was always a victim of social demands.

David Smeeth, an excellent actor, has a manic air as the husband, his words bursting out in a confession he is powerless to halt and often matching the rhythm of the trains that can be heard in the background. His account of the relationship is often chilling and authentic enough to cause recognition in most modern couples although mixed with some bizarre theories on the effects of too much music on the soul.

At the Hampstead Theatre Club, Lawrence Dobie's short play "Fenny Whistle" offers half a dozen scenarios rehearsing their fears and acting out their dreams in the anonymous setting of a hotel lounge.

What struggles across to the audience is a series of unremakable actors' games, improvisations that rarely have the feel of any personal involvement, expressed in the dullest possible language.

## Radio City Music Hall

## Will Close April 12

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Radio City Music Hall, the world's largest cinema and for 45 years one of New York City's top tourist attractions, will close April 12, its owners have announced.

Mayor Edward Koch vowed to do what he could to save the 6,200-seat cinema, which this year predicts a loss of \$3.5 million, following losses of \$2.3 million last year.

## EUROPEAN GALLERIES

## London

A Print Is Born, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W2, to Jan. 20.

The Property Services Agency of the British Department of Environment recently commissioned nine artists, four figurative—Robert Rauschenberg, Eduardo Paolozzi, Tony Chubb and William Scott—and five abstract—Derek Hirst, Nigel Hall, Ben Johnson, Bert Kitchen and Norman Stevens—to design multiples and similar places. The working experiments of two of the artists, Paolozzi and Kitchen, are here on show with their first completed work. The graphics of the others, and, for added interest, two drawings for printmaking by Patrick Proctor and a lithographic stone together with the finished print by David Hockney are also on view.

Sixteen British Painters, Crane Kalman Gallery, 171 Brompton Road, London S.W.3, to Jan. 21.

From December, 1983, to January, 1984, Andreas Kalman mounts a personal anthology at his gallery under the title "The Englishness of English Painting." Since then, the gallery has mounted a similar show every year. The artists featured in the current exhibition are those who were shown in '87-'88. The gallery is quite right in making this point. Standards of excellence do not, or at least should not, change over a decade. One hopes the practice may long continue of showing and reshaping the best of British painting.

Glyn Jones, Alvin Gallery, 9-10 Grafton Street, London W.1, to Jan. 25.

English-born, a naturalized American, having lived for a quarter of a century in South America and now established in Spain, Glyn Jones, whose first exhibition in England this is, unites in his work his interest in pre-Columbian mythology with his studies of art and religion on both sides of the Atlantic. A winner in the 1950s of the chief prize at the second Hispano-American Biennale for his allegory, "Figuras Permeas," he continues to explore folklore and mythological themes in large paintings of great power.

Paul Joyce, National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, London W.C.2, to Feb. 5.

Paul Joyce combines the successful careers of theater and documentary film director and professional photographer. This show of 40 portrait photographs, entitled "Others," understandably emphasizes the theatrical aspects of the sitter, the early career of the poet Robert Graves, the poet-philosopher Bernard Leach, artists Graham Sutherland and Henry Moore, comic Spike Milligan and author Dennis Wheatley.

Say When... Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London S.W.7, to Feb. 12.

An exhibition-game arranged by the Crafts Advisory Committee in conjunction with the museum examines the social history of pouring vessels—jugs, pitchers, tea and coffee pots, bowls, wine fountains, elder jars, bottles and so on. Focusing on British vessels, pre-19th-century to the present, "Say When... and What and How and Why" is a fascinating survey of human quirks and quiddities.

Smoking Pipes of the North American Indian, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, London W.1, to Sept. 3.

Paris  
Special Photo, Galerie Nouvel Observateur, 13 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 6, to Jan. 21.

The French weekly Le Nouvel Observateur has published two special issues devoted to photography from the earliest days of the present, and this show assembles the originals on a gallery wall. The venture is intended to stimulate reflection on the specific nature of photography, a technique which both Benjamin and Carlier-Bresson agree is not an art. Whatever it may be, it is a social fact of considerable importance, and now that photography is more than a hobby, it is a social fact of considerable importance, and now that photography is more than a hobby, it is a social fact of considerable importance.

La Ville de Valenciennes, Centre Georges Pompidou, 5th Floor, Paris 4, to Feb. 13.

The intent of this show, devoted to the artist's lot in French cities and suburbs, is so understated as to be unobtrusive. We are presented with slices of daily life recorded on video tape: interviews of various professional people involved in one way or another with children, all shows with recorded commentary (including an interview on one working and raising children in 19th-century Paris, continuous projections of stills walking to school and back, all of which would require some hours of viewing. French visitors have already made the point that they do not need to go to a museum in order to see daily life. The fact is that the show does not reach any conclusions, does not examine how children live in the cities of other countries, where they are often better off than in France, nor suggest any way to make the lives of French city children less miserable. It has assembled a large quantity of documents which may interest historians in the past or in the present, but it is not a museum. The present-day visitor has been missed.

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**RANK-AND-FILE**  
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Information and entries prior  
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**MICHEL-HENRY**  
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## Dollar Drops As Fed Gives Little Support

Fall Occurs After  
Banks Leave Market

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—The New York Federal Reserve Bank gave the dollar less active support today than the foreign exchange market had been led to expect and the U.S. fund reacted by falling sharply in late trading against most major currencies.

During most of the European day, the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank intervened to support the U.S. currency, dealers said. The Bundesbank, for instance, bought \$17 million at the Frankfurt fixing.

Late in the day, European central banks withdrew from the market but an anticipated entry by the Fed did not materialize. Dealers said that without support the dollar could not stand its ground, particularly against the deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

"After the U.S. announcement Wednesday there was some initial panic buying of dollars. But there hasn't been a subsequent follow-through," one dealer said. Apparently, there were fewer short dollar positions than had been thought and the so-called "bear squeeze" turned out to be more of a hug. The Fed's actions look like permitting a smoother depreciation of the dollar, but not stopping it, the dealer said.

Next week, some dealers are expecting the oil-exporting nations to return to the market as large sellers of dollars. This could put the Fed's more active policy approach to the test, these dealers said.

In Brussels, President Carter emphasized to top European community officials today the underlying strength and resilience of the U.S. economy in countering European concern over the dollar's weakness. EEC Commission president Roy Jenkins said Mr. Carter did not attempt to predict the future course of the dollar. EEC officials stressed the need for immediate action regarding the situation of the dollar.

Dealers said there was little in the remarks to give the U.S. currency a lift. Even a quarter-point increase in Citibank's prime rate to 8 per cent did not provide the dollar with its usual boost.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar fell to 2.1255 marks by the end of trading after reaching 2.1400 marks at the Frankfurt fixing. It was down 2.65 pfennigs on the day.

The U.S. unit lost 3.88 centimes against the Swiss franc at 2.0500 francs. Against the French franc, the dollar dropped to 4.7950 francs, down 5.33 centimes from late yesterday.

Sterling was said to be in strong demand from Swiss and U.S. interests, despite the half-point cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 8.5 per cent. The pound rose to \$1.9285, up 4.65 cent.

Against the yen, the U.S. fund lost 1.1 yen at 240.15 yen. Meanwhile, the price of gold staged a partial recovery following its sharp decline yesterday in London. Bullion closed at \$169.875, up \$3.375 an ounce. The renewed weakness of the dollar was partly responsible for the rise, bullion dealers said.

**Survey in France Shows 50% Think Barre Plan Fails**

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—A private nationwide survey among French corporate executives has found that 50 per cent of those interviewed believe that the economic plan of Prime Minister Raymond Barre and his government is a failure, while 39 per cent see it as a success.

While 58 per cent said the government's action on restoring foreign trade was positive, a majority felt that it had not been successful in employment (56 per cent), prices (54 per cent), growth (53 per cent) and corporate profit margins (79 per cent).

Only 29 per cent said their company's financial position had improved in 1977, while 40 per cent said it had deteriorated. Some 83 per cent reported lower-than-normal book orders and 59 per cent said they had not hired permanent workers since Sept. 1, 1977.

The survey, undertaken among 8,000 corporate executives, shows that 80 per cent of those interviewed do not expect a victory of the Socialist-Communist coalition next March, compared with 26 per cent last September—prior to the rift within the left-wing parties.

**Belgian Car Registrations**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—December registration of new automobiles in Belgium fell 20.5 per cent from November and 14 per cent from a year earlier, while in the whole of 1977 new car registrations were up 2.4 per cent from 1976, figures of the Belgian automobile industry federation, showed.



Charles Klotz



Ken Green

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

First National Bank of Boston has announced the appointment of Charles Klotz as vice-president responsible for the corporate banking division in Britain. He is succeeding Charles Gifford, who is returning to the bank's headquarters in Boston. Prior to assuming his current position, Mr. Klotz was a vice-president in the special industries division of FNB.

Ken Green has been appointed Director responsible for the loan syndication department at Bank America International Ltd. He replaces Jim Rawlings, who has been appointed group vice-president of the financial services group at Bank of America NT & SA in New York.

Paul Mirabito has been elected president and chairman of the board of Burroughs Corp. He was formerly general manager of the company, Mr. Mirabito suc-

ceeds Ray MacDonald, who is retiring.

Robert Grimble, general managing director of the Du Pont Co.'s international department, has been named chairman-designate of the Board of Du Pont de Nemours International SA in Geneva. He is replacing Ernest Kappes, who is returning to the company's office in the United States. Mr. Grimble was formerly assistant general manager of the international department.

Itel International has named Patrick Courbey as vice-president of marketing. He was most recently general manager of Itel France. He is succeeded in that position by Stéphane Mathon, who was formerly marketing manager of the French subsidiary. Nine Celco has been appointed director of product development for the company. He was formerly director of field engineering-Europe.

## U.S. and Japan Said Ready To Sign Trade Dispute Pact

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP).—U.S. and Japanese negotiators are putting the finishing touches to a joint statement that will announce settlement of the trade dispute between the two countries, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Commerce said today.

Nobuhiko Ushiba, said working of the statement will be completed after talks with U.S. trade negotiators Alan Wolff and Robert Strauss. Mr. Wolff is scheduled to arrive here Sunday and Mr. Strauss is coming next week.

Mr. Ushiba told reporters after a Cabinet meeting that Premier Takeo Fukuda instructed him to make sure the dispute is settled in his talks with the U.S. negotiators. He said the statement announcing the settlement will be released next week.

Meanwhile, Sen. Clifford Hansen, R-Wyo., told a news conference that Japanese officials have taken the position that reduction of the trade deficit would "take place eventually."

"We have our constituents, too, and they are going to push us and we are going to clamp down, I think on the export of Japanese products," he said.

In a joint statement, Sen. Hansen and Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., said they believe "Congress will not be able to resist pressures for the implementation of trade restrictions unless the Japanese response results in a change of the present unacceptable situation."

"It was recently reported that 80 per cent of all Americans believe American jobs must be protected by raising import barriers," they said. "Therefore, the necessity of dramatically increasing Japanese import quotas and reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers is urgent and obvious."

**Export Credit**

In another development, the government said Japan's export letter of credit in December totaled \$5,310 billion, up 13.8 per cent from \$4,675 billion in December, 1976, and up 10.8 per cent from \$4,792 billion in the previous month.

The annual growth rate in export letters of credit in the prior month was 21.8 per cent compared with a 21.4-per-cent rise in October and a 28-per-cent increase in September.

Seasonally adjusted export letters of credit in the month, however, fell by 2.5 per cent from the prior month to \$4,874 billion. Adjusted export letters of credit in November was \$4,997 billion, the Finance Ministry and the central bank said.

The export letters of credit figure is read as an indicator of the trend of exports over the coming few months.

Export letters of credit opened with the United States in December totaled \$2,028 billion before seasonal adjustment, up 26.1 per cent from a year ago.

Letters of credit to European nations totaled \$667 million, down 3.7 per cent from a year earlier.

Central bank officials said the small year-to-year rise in export letters of credit in December is indicating that Japan's booming exports have finally begun to slow down.

## Bank of U.K. Cuts Minimum Lending Rate

Commercial Banks  
Also Take Action

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England announced today that it is cutting its minimum lending rate to 8.5 per cent from 7 per cent and commercial banks quickly followed with reductions in their lending charges.

The cut in British interest charges came at the same time as U.S. money costs rose. New York's Citibank boosted its prime lending rate to 8 per cent from 7.75 per cent and some other banks followed suit.

There was speculation that the Bank of England would allow a further decline in the M.L.R. next week, partly to discourage speculative funds on the foreign exchange market from moving into sterling.

Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds all announced they were cutting their base lending rates to 8.5 per cent, effective Monday. The Barclays and National Westminster base rates had been at 7.5 per cent and that for Lloyds 7 per cent.

The base rate is used for calculating loan charges, with blue-chip industrial borrowers normally paying 1 point above the base rate for their loans. Midland Bank, the fourth of Britain's major clearing banks, kept its base lending rate unchanged at 6.75 per cent.

Jeffrey Benson, National Westminster group chief executive, said: "Today's reduction in the minimum lending rate confirms the downward trend seen recently in money-market rates and this is reflected in our decision to reduce base rates."

National Westminster, along with Barclays and Lloyds, also lowered the amount of interest paid on savings and deposit accounts to 3 per cent. Lloyds had been paying 3.5 per cent interest on these accounts, National Westminster 4.5 per cent.

The lower interest rates are expected to lead to a reduction in mortgage charges. Next week the Building Societies Association, whose members are the major source of mortgage funds in Britain, are expected to lower the interest charges on mortgages, which is presently 3.5 per cent.

## Outsider Enters Rival List For Board of Ex-Vesco Firm

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Three rival groups are seeking control of the board of International Controls Corp., which was once the base for Robert Vesco's financial manipulations.

Two slates of candidates for a 10-member board were nominated, as expected, by the current court-appointed directors and by a group of shareholders that has been pressing for the electronics company's first shareholder election of directors since July, 1972.

To the surprise of both of those groups, however, a full slate was also nominated by Bernard Felt, chairman and president of United Industrial Corp., a diversified maker of coal-burning furnaces and hospital products. With one exception, these nominees are officers or directors of United Industrial or one of its subsidiaries.

Mr. Felt could not be reached for comment, but Howard Bloch, treasurer and a director of United Industrial and a nominee for International Controls' board, estimated that United Industrial and the Felt nominees own 7,000 to 8,000 shares of ICC. He said the stock was purchased in November and December and that some additional shares would be bought.

Mr. Bloch said he could not disclose what the Felt group intends to do if it wins the election. "I don't think we can talk about

**Swiss Price Index**

BERN, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Switzerland's wholesale price index in December fell 0.4 per cent to 145.90 (base 1965) and was 1.6 per cent down on the level of December, 1976, the government reported.

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## U.S. Electronic Imports Rise 13.4% to a Record

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—U.S. imports of television receivers, radios and other electronic products from Japan and other countries totaled a record \$2.84 billion in the first nine months of 1977, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

In dollar terms, imports in the first three quarters of last year were up 13.4 per cent from a like period in 1976.

While Japan continued to rank as the major supplier of color TV sets to the U.S. market in the nine months ending Sept. 30 last year, the U.S. agency noted that such imports tapered off during 1977, particularly after Japan and the United States reached an "orderly-marketing" agreement to limit Japan's shipments.

There were offsetting gains in color TV set imports from Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, which are not affected by the U.S.-Japanese agreement, the Commerce Department noted.

From all foreign suppliers, imports of color TV sets totaled 1,971,000 "complete" units in the nine months ending last Sept. 30. Most of these had picture tubes of 19 inches or more in size, thus ranking as larger-sized sets.

All imports of color sets were 1.4 per cent more than in the same months in 1976, the U.S. agency said.

"At present," the Commerce Department said, "consumer-type VTRs are not manufactured in the United States."

Imports of tape recorders and various types of radios for use in homes, automobiles and elsewhere also increased in the first three quarters of 1977.

The tape recorder imports were valued at nearly \$785 million, up about 26.4 per cent from the January-September months of 1976.

For all types of electronic product imports, Japan's shipments in the January-September period last year totaled nearly \$1.83 billion, or 63.9 per cent of all imports.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply, known as M-1, increased \$400 million in the week ended Dec. 26 while New York City banks declined \$294 million and foreign central banks continued to add actively to the holdings of U.S. Treasury securities, the Federal Reserve said yesterday.

With its \$400-million increase for the Dec. 28 week, the basic money supply averaged an estimated \$357.7 billion, seasonally adjusted. This increase was perhaps slightly lower than several money-market economists had expected and it produced no reaction in the credit markets.

For the two months ended Dec. 26, M-1 showed a growth rate of 3.1 per cent, a rate within the range of 1 per cent to 7 per cent that the Federal Reserve set in November. Over the latest 52-week period, M-1 showed a growth rate this week of 7.3 per cent, unchanged from its annual growth rate last week.

The somewhat broader money supply, called M-2, increased \$1.4 billion to an estimated seasonally adjusted \$897.1 billion in the Dec. 28 week.

**U.S. Panel Quits on Steel**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The U.S. International Trade Commission voted today against investigating European steel imports, stepping aside in favor of the Carter administration's steel reference price program.

By a 3-2 vote, the panel set aside a staff recommendation to look into charges that 32 Western European producers are engaged in unfair practices in the U.S. market.

The Treasury Department and the White House trade representatives office had contended the commission would be stepping into territory already covered by anti-dumping legislation.

Using this law, the Treasury has set up a new price system that triggers an investigation if prices of imported steel fall below a certain level.

The first prices were unveiled Tuesday, and administration officials said they average about 5.7 per cent below domestic prices.

The administration program is an attempt to meet domestic industry complaints that foreign steel makers are damaging U.S. companies by illegally selling steel in this country below the cost of producing it.

**U.S. Money Supply Increases \$400 Million in Latest Week**

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply, known as M-1, increased \$400 million in the week ended Dec. 26 while New York City banks declined \$294 million and foreign central banks continued to add actively to the holdings of U.S. Treasury securities, the Federal Reserve said yesterday.

With its \$400-million increase for the Dec. 28 week, the basic money supply averaged an estimated \$357.7 billion, seasonally adjusted. This increase was perhaps slightly lower than several money-market economists had expected and it produced no reaction in the credit markets.

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The somewhat broader money supply, called M-2, increased \$1.4 billion to an estimated seasonally adjusted \$897.1 billion in the Dec. 28 week.

## Stock Prices Plummet As Dollar Renews Fall

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (JHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange suffered heavy losses over a wide area today as the dollar declined and interest rates rose.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.43 points to 793.43. It was off 12.04 at 3 p.m.

Some 1,270 issues fell in price while only about 240 advanced. Volume totaled 26.15 million shares compared with 23.57 million yesterday.

Brokers reported that concentrated selling came from abroad. They added that investors both abroad and in the United States were apprehensive that the U.S. intervention would be ineffective and that the basic problems of the dollar remained unsolved, including a huge U.S. trade deficit.

Analysts said selling Friday also resulted from a rise in the U.S. Bank prime rate. Citibank of New York announced as the stock market opened that it was raising its prime to 8 per cent from the prevailing 7.34 per cent. Some other major banks followed the move and analysts expect it to spread throughout the U.S. banking industry.

The Dow index's steep drop was led by such institutional favorites as Du Pont and General Motors. Du Pont, which yesterday broke through 114, an important support level, closed down another 1 1/2 points at 111 1/2 while General Motors, also reaching a new low, declined 1 to 59 7/8.

Allied Chemical, which closed a coke plant because of a fire, declined 1 1/4 to 40 1/2. Kimberly-Clark slid 3 1/8 to 39 5/8. General Cinema was down 1 1/8 to 28 1/8 and Marshall Field lost 1 3/8 to 31 5/8.

Among other leading actives, Amerasia Hess rose 1/8 to 26 3/8 while American Medicorp eased 1/8 to 22 7/8. General Electric fell 1 1/2 to 47 7/8 and Exxon gave up 3/8 to 45 5/8.

Amerco Steel declined 1/2 to 27 3/8, despite a company forecast of higher fourth quarter earnings.

Prices were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The American index fell 1.86 to 123.05.

**SEC Adopts Report Rules**

By Deborah Rankin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted final regulations requiring the disclosure of corporate revenue, profit and asset information operations broken down by industry segments.

The regulations, adopted quietly over the Christmas holidays, were designed to bring the SEC's financial reporting requirements into conformity with reporting requirements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

The standard's board, the private sector's authority on accounting rules, now requires companies to disclose segment information in the audited financial statements contained in the back of annual reports. Segment information covers such things as export sales, sales in different geographic areas, sales by major industry segments, and sales to major customers.

The full impact of the board's rule, which took effect for calendar year 1977, will not be seen until companies begin distributing their 1977 annual reports later this month.

The SEC regulation requires disclosure of similar types of segment information in the narrative discussion of business operations contained in the front of annual reports. The regulation, which is effective for financial years beginning after March 15, is prospective rather than retroactive and provides for a transition period.

Neither the SEC rule nor the standards board rule requires companies to disclose segment information in quarterly reports.

The SEC rule may not have a large impact, since many companies have routinely been providing segment information on a voluntary basis. At a meeting of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants held yesterday, three-fourths of the audience indicated that it was already furnishing such information and that the new rule would not require a change in disclosure practices.

**Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions

|                | 1977     | 1976     |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| Second Quarter |          |          |
| Revenue        | 398.70   | 388.00   |
| Profits        | 10.70    | 14.80    |
| Per share      | 0.88     | 1.21     |
| Share dil.     | 0.84     | 1.16     |
| St. Wabco      |          |          |
| Revenue        | 733.20   | 705.50   |
| Profits        | 19.90    | 26.00    |
| Per share      | 1.65     | 2.16     |
| Share dil.     | 1.58     | 2.05     |
| Year           |          |          |
| Fourth Quarter |          |          |
| Revenue        | 422.80   | 330.80   |
| Profits        | 34.10    | 27.10    |
| Per share      | 1.55     | 1.22     |
| Share dil.     | 1.50     | 1.20     |
| Revenue        | 1,500.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Profits        | 129.80   | 104.70   |
| Per share      | 5.87     | 4.71     |

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|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| - 12 Month - Stock |     |     |     |      | 51.  |     |     |     |      | 3 p.m. Prev. |     |     |     |      | - 12 Month - Stock |     |     |     |      | 51.  |     |     |     |      | 3 p.m. Prev. |  |  |  |  |
| High               | Low | Div | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Div | P/E | 100s | High         | Low | Div | P/E | 100s | High               | Low | Div | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Div | P/E | 100s |              |  |  |  |  |
| 100                | 95  | 1.5 | 15  | 100  | 100  | 95  | 1.5 | 15  | 100  | 100          | 95  | 1.5 | 15  | 100  | 100                | 95  | 1.5 | 15  | 100  | 100  | 95  | 1.5 | 15  | 100  |              |  |  |  |  |

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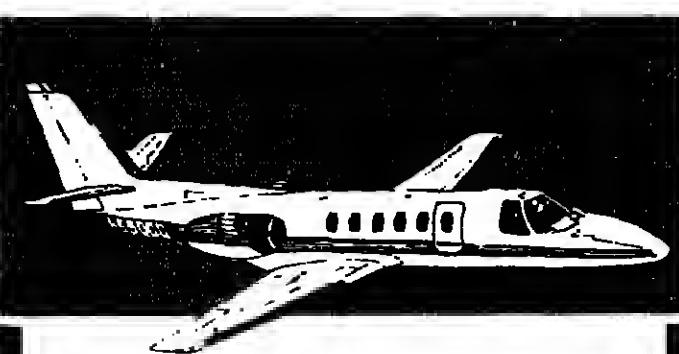




## Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 6

| 12 Month - Stock   | High | Low | Div in \$ | Yld. P/E 100s | High   | Low    | Close  | Ch'ge | 3 m. Prev. | 12 Month - Stock   | High | Low | Div in \$ | Yld. P/E 100s | High   | Low    | Close  | Ch'ge | 3 m. Prev. |
|--------------------|------|-----|-----------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------|--------------------|------|-----|-----------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------|
| 9 1/2 5% AE Plst   | 106  | 101 | 1.1       | 9.155         | 9 1/2  | 9 1/4  | 9 1/4  | 0     | 0          | 6 1/4 3% AdamR     | 10   | 10  | 1.6       | 7             | 8      | 6 1/4  | 6 1/4  | 0     | 0          |
| 12 7 1/2 AAR       | 36   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2  | 0     | 0          | 20 1/2 12% Adoco   | 16   | 16  | 0.25      | 37            | 17 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 0     | 0          |
| 9 1/2 4 1/2 APS    | 30   | 28  | 0         | 0             | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  | 0     | 0          | 2 1/2 1 1/2 Aeroco | 47   | 47  | 0         | 0             | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 7 1/2 ASPRO | 44   | 42  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 6 1/4 3 1/2 Artico | 28   | 28  | 0         | 0             | 6 1/4  | 6 1/4  | 6 1/4  | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 8 1/2 AT    | 60   | 58  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 6 1/4 3 1/2 Artico | 28   | 28  | 0         | 0             | 6 1/4  | 6 1/4  | 6 1/4  | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 11 1/2 AVZ  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 3 1/2 1 1/2 B&W    | 17   | 17  | 0         | 0             | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 12 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 7 1/2 4 1/2 B&W    | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2  | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 13 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 11 1/2 8 1/2 B&W   | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 14 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 11 1/2 8 1/2 B&W   | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 15 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 11 1/2 8 1/2 B&W   | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 16 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 11 1/2 8 1/2 B&W   | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 17 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 11 1/2 8 1/2 B&W   | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 18 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 11 1/2 8 1/2 B&W   | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 19 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 11 1/2 8 1/2 B&W   | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0     | 0          |
| 12 1/2 20 1/2 B&W  | 32   | 30  | 0         | 0             | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 0     | 0          | 11 1/2 8 1/2 B&W   | 35   | 35  | 0         | 0             | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 0     | 0          |

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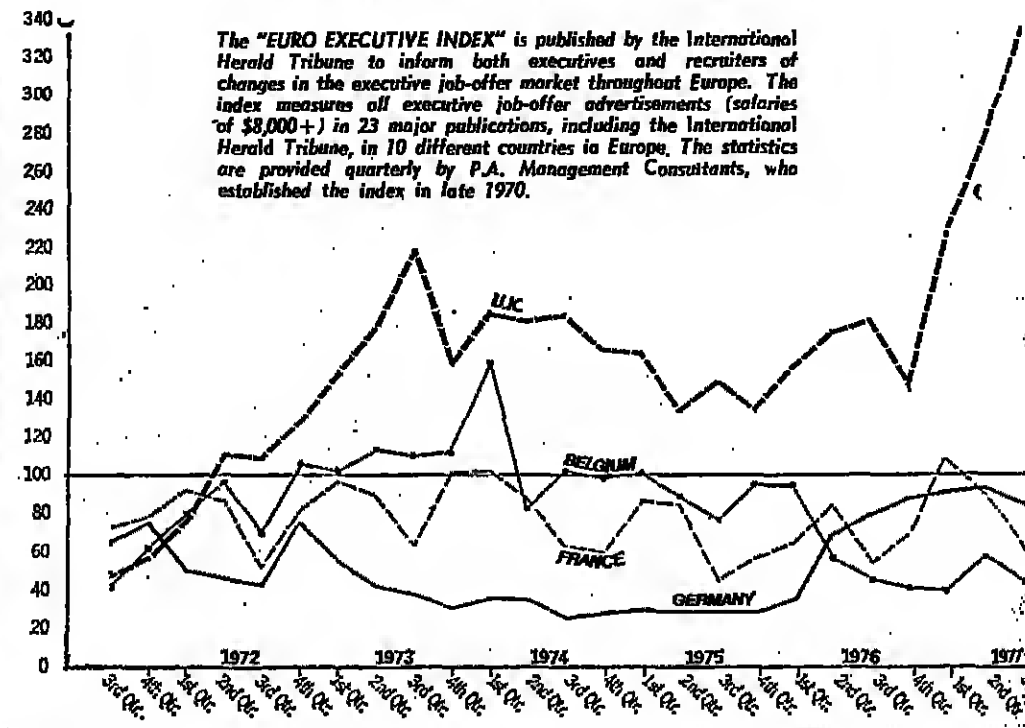
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|  | 6 mos.         | 3 mos.    |                          | 6 mos. | 3 mos.   |
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| Greece (air).....                            | Dr. 1,875.00   | 1,050.00  | Sri Lanka (air).....     | \$     | 114.00   |
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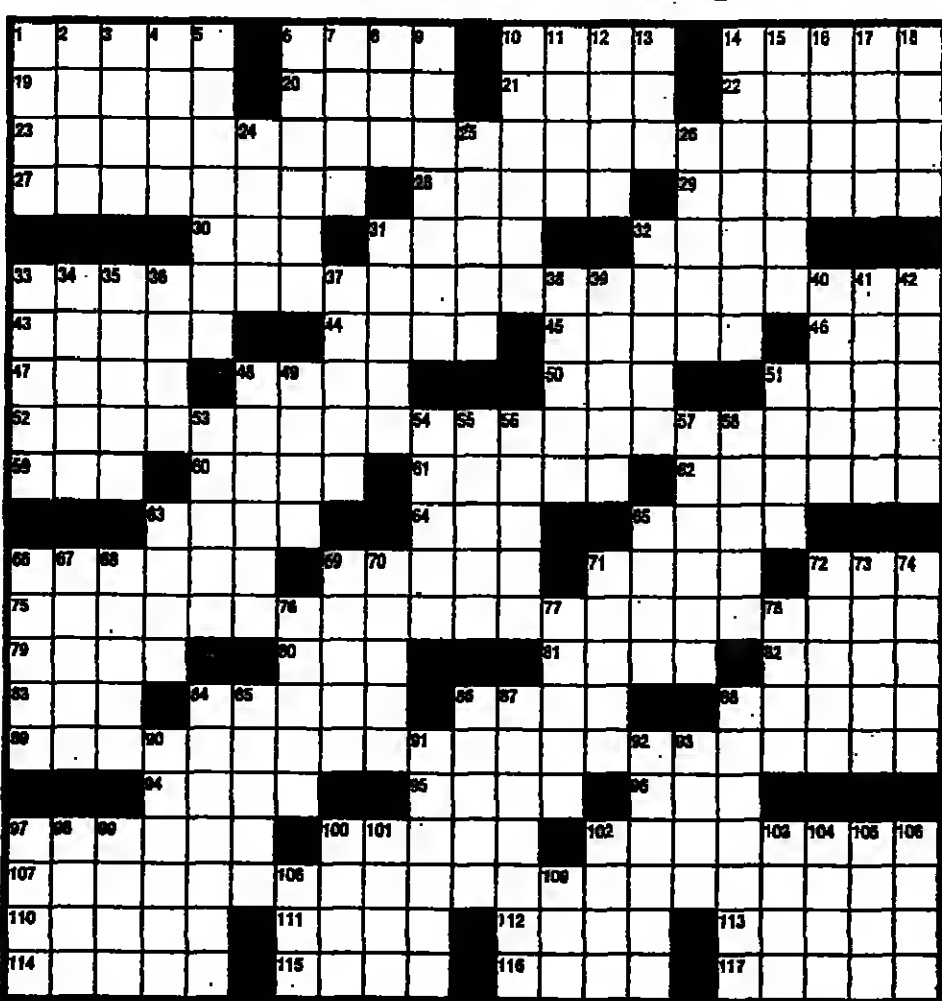
1978



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS... By Tap Osborn



ACROSS  
1 David Lee's  
Colored  
6 Mexican Judge  
10 Gave  
14 Daybed  
19 Of the car  
21 Well-informed  
23 Jabbah's  
largest  
25 Elmer's million  
27 FORECAST,  
with 33 Across  
29 Syrian Night  
31 Sort of part  
33 Slinger  
35 Frankie  
37 Enslaved the  
Spray  
39 Infatuation  
41 "— for All  
Seasons"  
43 See 23 Across  
45 Avation  
47 Frailties  
49 Reason —  
51 Pinch  
53 Catrany  
55 Suffer with  
57 Suffer and  
59 United  
61 Playbill  
63 FORECAST,  
with 75 Across  
65 Actor Jack  
67 Short shorts  
69 Yell of regret  
71 Habitation  
73 Comprehensive  
75 Cite  
77 Crammer  
79 Oxford  
81 Sit as a fiddle

DOWN  
2 Landscape  
3 Thunder  
4 Shipments to  
Belgium  
5 Fairy queen  
and menaces  
6 Apples  
7 Veal  
8 Followed  
exactly  
9 Tractor of  
Oxford  
11 Sit as a fiddle

Solution to last week's puzzle  
ACROSS  
1. JABBAH  
6. MEXICAN  
10. GAVE  
14. DAYBED  
19. OF THE CAR  
21. WELL-INFORMED  
23. JABBAH'S  
25. ELMER'S  
27. FORECAST  
29. SYRIAN  
31. SORT OF  
33. SLINGER  
35. FRANKIE  
37. ENSLAVED  
39. INFATUATION  
41. "— FOR ALL  
43. SEE 23  
45. AVATION  
47. FRAILTIES  
49. REASON  
51. PINCH  
53. CATRANY  
55. SUFFER  
57. SUFFER  
59. UNITED  
61. PLAYBILL  
63. FORECAST  
65. ACTOR  
67. SHORT  
69. YELL  
71. HABITATION  
73. COMPREHENSIVE  
75. CITE  
77. CRAMMER  
79. OXFORD  
81. SIT AS A FIDDLE

DOWN  
2. LANDSCAPE  
3. THUNDER  
4. SHIPMENTS  
5. FAIRY  
6. APPLES  
7. VEAL  
8. FOLLOWED  
9. TRACTOR  
11. SIT AS A FIDDLE

## WEATHER

| ALGAEVE       | 10 | 5  | Rate     |
|---------------|----|----|----------|
| AMSTERDAM     | 4  | 43 | Fog      |
| ANKARA        | 4  | 37 | Fog      |
| ATHENS        | 3  | 37 | Fog      |
| BEIRUT        | 16 | 61 | Clear    |
| BELGRADE      | 6  | 43 | Clear    |
| BERLIN        | 2  | 36 | Fog      |
| BRUSSELS      | 4  | 39 | Overcast |
| BUCHAREST     | 6  | 35 | Clear    |
| BUDAPEST      | 1  | 30 | Overcast |
| CARABANCA     | 14 | 61 | Overcast |
| COPENHAGEN    | 6  | 43 | Fog      |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 10 | 59 | Overcast |
| DUBLIN        | 5  | 46 | Overcast |
| EDINBURGH     | 2  | 35 | Overcast |
| FLORENCE      | 6  | 43 | Clear    |
| FRANKFURT     | 1  | 30 | Overcast |
| GENOVA        | 6  | 43 | Clear    |
| HELSINKI      | 10 | 59 | Snow     |
| ISTANBUL      | 1  | 34 | Snow     |
| LAS PALMAS    | 11 | 61 | Fog      |
| LONDON        | 2  | 36 | Overcast |
| LOS ANGELES   | 10 | 59 | Fog      |

## BOOKS

MUSICAL CHAIRS  
A Life in the Arts

By Schuyler G. Chapin. Putnam. Illustrated. 443 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

THIS IS a book written on the rebound, by a rejected lover. Schuyler Chapin's romance with New York's Metropolitan Opera lasted just three turbulent years, from the day he joined the company as Goran Genetle's assistant manager in 1972 until enemies on the board of trustees finally prevailed and he was forced to resign "pay post" that of general manager, having been declared obsolete.

Reading his naturally partisan account of the hitting, one has the uneasy sensation of watching a benign, smiling man struggling bravely but being inexorably drawn down by quicksand. Given his particular mind-set, which was a largely uncritical adoration of opera and its performing artists, Chapin was bound to go under. With laudable idealism but a shaky grasp of managerial tactics, he aligned himself with the artists on principle in every argument. Boards of trustees, the American operatic experience suggests, do not hire general managers to side with the enemy.

Although he was grudgingly granted the title of general manager after the death of Genetle in an auto accident on July 18, 1972, Chapin never was allowed to take full charge. He tells of one harrowing battle after another against the businessmen who eventually forced him to leave: William Fisher, who apparently wanted the post for himself; George Moore, the Daddy Warbucks figure who at one point tried to bring in Maria Callas to run the Met in some capacity never quite spelled out; Anthony Bliss, who in Mr. Chapin's words was "negotiating behind my back" to appoint James Levine as the Met's music director, and William Rockefeller, the "inarticulate," "righteous" man who finally sank the dagger.

Understandably bitter, Chapin spares his opponents little (one man's martini consumption is put in the record) and sounds like a man who sued for the hand of a high-born maiden and ran into family objections.

In fact, Chapin was the high-born one, dealing often as well with social upstairs, and perhaps that figured in his troubles. His family is pre-Revolution (Samuel Chapin arrived in 1852 and founded Springfield, Mass.) and the tree is hung with resonant names such as Garrison, Schuyler, Burden, Griswold and Hamilton.

usual old-family concerns of money-making and portfolio management, and his marriage connected him to the musical aristocracy (his wife, Helen, is a Steinway). In fact, his pre-Metropolitan career, as he describes it, is much more fascinating and in the long run may have more documentary interest than his years as the phantom manager of the opera.

After a false start in radio, Chapin found his métier as aide and helpmate to musicians at first with Columbia Artists Management and later as director of Columbia's classical - recording division. He nursed the intractable and often infuriating Jascha Heifetz from town to town, maintaining a reverence for the great artist that can be recognized easily in his other dealings throughout the book. He was, after all, catering to the whims of some of the most blindingly self-obsessed humans of our times, heroic egos named Stravinsky, Gould, Horowitz, Reiner, Stokowski, Ozmond, Bernstein and Beil.

He tells of Stravinsky's appraisal of President John F. Kennedy after a White House visit. "He did not even know 'Firebird,'" Heiferer or stood appalled as Heifetz engaged in his famous battles of ego with conductors such as Reiner, Cantelli and Krips. He also masterminded the return of Horowitz to the recital stage, with that cunning showman's help, of course.

But give the man credit for leading in the right direction. Like Goran Genetle before him, Chapin tried to think as an artist thinks and not as a trustee thinks, and so the Metropolitan saw its first "Trojans," its first "Boris Godunov" in the composer's own version, its first "Carmen" with the original spoken dialogue and the first performance by Beverly Sills. When the Metropolis is maneuvered out of power, by whatever enemies it is accumulating, it might be pleased to be able to show a similar list of achievements.

Donal Henahan is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS

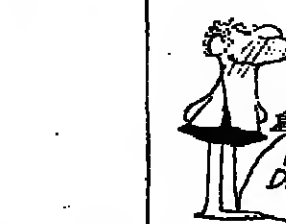
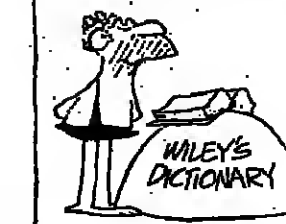
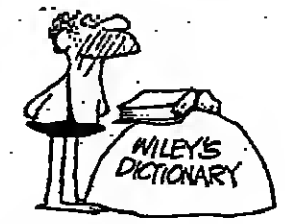


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a new name for situation comedy,

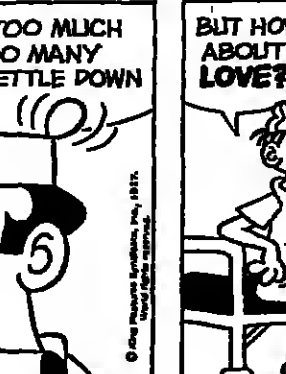
which has been crying for a new name.



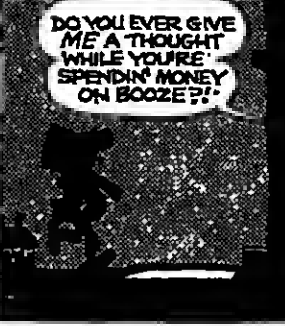
BLONDIE



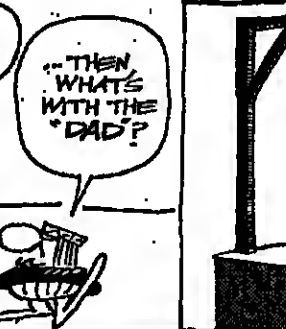
BETTY



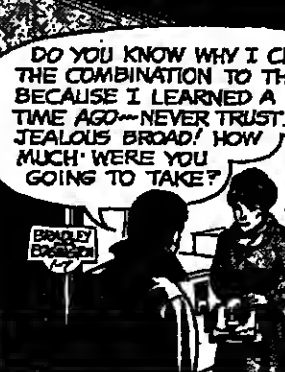
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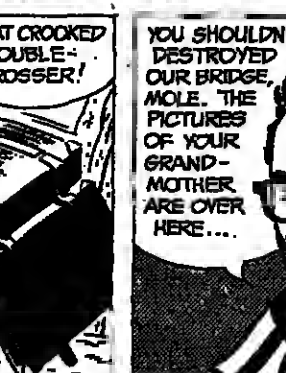
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REX



RIP



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HOW TO MOVE WITH THE TIMES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

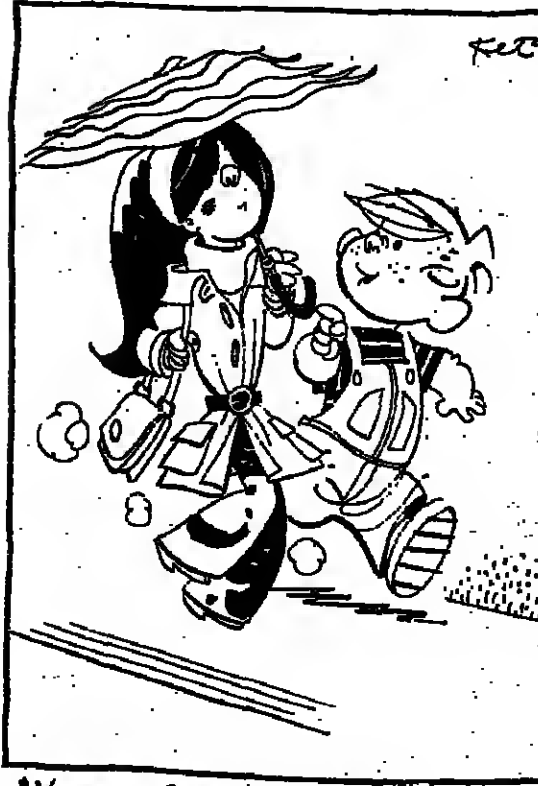
EECIP  
CLOON  
STABEK  
WALLUF

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHEEL CARGO MALTED SHADOW  
Answers: What some stories told by bird-watchers might be - HARD TO "SWALLOW"

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office  
Printed in Great Britain

## DENNIS THE MENACE





## Borg, Orantes, Gottfried Gain

## Vilas Defeats Connors in a Thriller

By Barry Lorge

YORK, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Vilas, 25, won in a thrilling, three-hour match that had even more majesty than that epic Forest Hills final.

## Borg, Orantes, Gottfried Gain

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## College All-America Picks

Associated Press  
Backs—John Jefferson, Art and Ogie Newsome, Alabama; Baker, Wyoming, and Ohio State; Ark. Danahoe, Michigan; Harris, Arkansas; Penn. Pitt; D-Doug Williams, Grambling; Backs—Earl Campbell, Terry Miller, Oklahoma; Defensive Team—Browner, Notre Dame, and Mucky; H-Hardison, North Carolina; Shaw, Texas; Urd—Buddy Buller, Penn.

## IL Results

Today's Games  
Colorado 3, McDaniel 2; Ark. 3, Louisiana 2; Toronto 1, Lehigh 1; Los Angeles 4, Czechoslovakia 3; St. Louis 1, Monmouth 1; Taylor.

## Over Contract

all officials are the convinced Barnes get down to serious

charged U.S. Open final four months ago that Vilas won in four sets.

Vilas, again was the stronger streetfighter in a three-hour match that had even more majesty than that epic Forest Hills final.

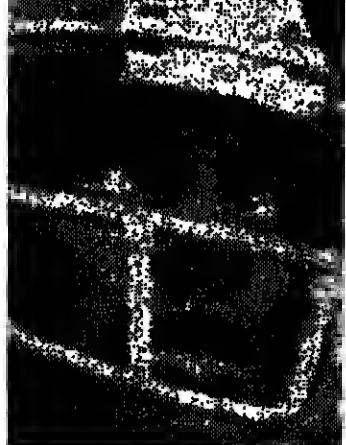
With Vilas serving at 5-3, 40-30 in the gripping, superlative final set, Connors clubbed a backhand volley that clipped the net cord and climbed over for a winner. Vilas had gotten to that first match point on a controversial call, a linesman ruling that a high-velocity Connors approach shot was long although it appeared to catch the baseline.

Connors got back to 4-5 two points later, as Vilas—shaken and seemingly dazed—double-faulted and then his backhand approach shot inches wide.

Connors held serve and had Vilas on the ropes at 5-6, 15-30, but the reigning French and U.S. Open champion held after two deuces in a game that typified the consistently bold and brilliant shotmaking of the match. Connors then got to 30-15 in the 12th game, as this classic close encounter of the best kind seemed to be heading to an excruciating final tiebreaker. But he hit a forehand first volley wide, and Vilas cracked a running backhand down-the-line winner off a deep, daring rally to get to match point again.

Trying to Kill It  
Vilas, exhausted but still pumping adrenalin a gallon a minute, danced up and down to ward off stiffening muscles as Connors prepared to serve. He looped a forehand return short, and Connors lunged at a high forehand, trying to kill it, but put the ball into the net.

Connors extended his hand.



Walter Payton

Tight end—Dave Casper, Oakland. Kicker—Ehren Barera, Dallas.

OFFENSE  
Ends—Harry Martin, Dallas, and Lyle Alzado, Denver.

Quarterback—Clemens, San Francisco; and Larry Brooks, Los Angeles. Middle linebacker—Bill Berkey, Philadelphia; Linebackers—Tom Jackson, Denver, and Jack Ham, Pittsburgh; Cornerbacks—Monte Jackson, Los Angeles, and Rolando Levron, Atlanta; Free safety—Gill Harris, Dallas; Strong safety—Charlie Waters, Dallas.

Punter—Ray Guy, Oakland. Punter-return specialist—Billy Johnson, Houston.

By United Press International  
Offensive Team  
Tight End—Ken MacAfee, Notre Dame; Wide Receiver—Wes Chandler, Florida; Quarterback—Chris Ward, Ohio State; and Dan Brown, Texas Tech.

Guards—Mark Donahue, Michigan; and Lesia Barri, Arkansas; Backs—Zac Henderson, Oklahoma; Bob Gray, Pitt; and Dennis Thurman, Southern California; Linebackers—George Cunniff, Oklahoma; Jerry Robinson, UCLA; and Mike Wood, Louisiana State; Backs—Zac Henderson, Oklahoma; Bob Gray, Pitt; and Dennis Thurman, Southern California; Quarterback—Guy Benjamin, Stanford.

Running Backs—Earl Campbell, Texas; Terry Miller, Oklahoma State; and Kenny Stenson, Louisiana State; Kicker—Steve Little, Arkansas.

Defensive Team  
Ends—Ross Browner, Notre Dame; and Art Bell, Kentucky; Tackles—Brad Stewart, Texas; and Randy McWhorter, Pitt; Middle Guard—Beppe Kinslaw, Oklahoma; Linebackers—Jerry Robinson, UCLA; Tom Connahan, Ohio State; and Gary Spear, Kansas State; Backs—Zac Henderson, Oklahoma; Dennis Thurman, Southern California; and Lyle Bradley, Notre Dame.

IL Results  
Today's Games  
Colorado 3, McDaniel 2; Ark. 3, Louisiana 2; Toronto 1, Lehigh 1; Los Angeles 4, Czechoslovakia 3; St. Louis 1, Monmouth 1; Taylor.

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like one prizefighter embracing another after punishing and captivating fight. The crowd, enthralled for so long, rose and gave both players a thunderous ovation.

For sustained intensity and standard of play this match was among the all-time beauties. Connors and Vilas, both 25-year-old left-handers, took up where they left off at Forest Hills (where Vilas won, 2-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-0), slugging at each other with concussive pace, making every long rally into a war.

They went at each other full throttle, and then somehow accelerated. This was mega-tennis, a struggle of rallies astonishing in their depth and power; of incredible spirit for astounding "gets"; of superhuman shots that seemed to defy the laws of physics.

It is difficult to see how any ensuing matches could top the grandeur of this one, but there is more to come—possibly even a Vilas-Connors rematch.

Borg Is Victor  
Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg and Brian Gottfried assured themselves berths in tomorrow's semifinals with victories yesterday afternoon that gave them 2-6 records in the round-robin portion of this final playoff for the top eight finishers in the 1977 Grand Prix points standings.

Gottfried took slightly under 2 1/2 hours to subdue his doubles partner, Mexican Davis Cup player Raul Ramirez, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4, on the medium-pace synthetic court. Borg weathered a stretch of superb serving by Roscoe Tanner, the left-handed "man with aces up his sleeve" (13 yesterday) to win a two-hour struggle, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3.

In the Masters format, the top two finishers in each of two four-man, round-robin groups advance to the semis. Borg and Gottfried have made it in their; Tanner and Ramirez are out of the running for the \$100,000 first prize.

Vilas is also definitely in the semis, and the remaining spot will be decided today when Connors plays Manuel Orantes, who also has a 1-1 record. The artful Orantes, who won this tournament last year at Houston over a field lacking Borg and Connors, stayed alive by beating Eddie Dibbs, 7-6, 7-5.

Vilas Meets Dibbs  
The order of finish within the round-robin groups, and thus the seeding for the semis, will also be determined today when Vilas plays Dibbs and Borg faces Gottfried.

The afternoon matches—Gottfried-Ramirez and Borg-Tanner—were interesting and hard-fought. The marathon marathon started at 2 p.m., didn't end until 6:55, and nearly overtook the 7 p.m. scheduled starting time for the night program. This caused ugly crowd scenes outside the Garden, as evening ticket-holders

were made to wait in a jammed lobby or the cold until the afternoon customers vacated the arena.

But those who waited were richly rewarded.

Vilas started quickly, as is his wont, holding after two break points and three deuces in the second game, breaking Connors in the third, holding in another long game (one break point, four deuces), then breaking again for a 4-1 lead as Connors netted three volleys.

Connors got one of those breaks back in the sixth game, passing after one exhaustive point to tell court-side spectators, "We're going to be here until 4 o'clock in the morning, I guarantee." He was nearly right.

He had started laying the foundation even before coming to New York. In 1968 he had got Craig Nettles for Cleveland in a trade with Minnesota, and three years later he sent the third baseman to the Yankees, along with Jerry Meeke, the catcher, for four bodies with formidable names. After that, when he made deals that helped the Yankees it was on purpose.

He got Mickey Rivers and Ed Fingers from California for Bobby Bonds; Chris Chambliss and Dick Tidrow from Cleveland for four pitchers—Fritz Peterson, Fred Beene, Tom Buskey and Steve Kline; Willie Randolph, Ken Brett and Dock Ellis from Pittsburgh for Doc Medich. Ellis was 17 games for the Yankees while Medich, a medical student, was winning eight for the Pirates. "The way Medich is pitching," a

farewell hunch for Gabe, who will become president and chief executive officer of the Cleveland Indians as soon as his friend Steve Ornell has completed purchase of the team. Gabe left the Indians five years ago to build a "championship team" for George Steinbrenner in Yankee Stadium.

"How did you catch up with Warren Giles in the first place?" he was asked. "Was he on your paper route?"

Warren was running the Rochester Red Wings for the St. Louis Cardinals," Gabe said, "and I was writing sports part-time for \$150 a week. The papers weren't sending anybody South for spring training, so Giles hired me at \$60 a month to send back copy for all the papers."

That's how baseball executives are born. From Rochester, Gabe went to Cincinnati with Giles, whom he succeeded as general manager of the Reds when Warren became president of the National League. When the league put a franchise in Houston, Gabe went down to set up an organization for Craig Culberson, but when Roy Hofheinz got control of the Astros he bowed out, taking over in Cleveland.

Now he must sign a contract by April 7 to fight Norton within 90 days of that date or have his title stripped by the WBC.

"The agreement is registered with an affiliated commission," said Sulaiman, adding that the WBC, Jose Sulaiman, president of the WBC, said yesterday.

"He has complied with the first part of the edict issued in Madrid," Sulaiman said by telephone from Mexico City.

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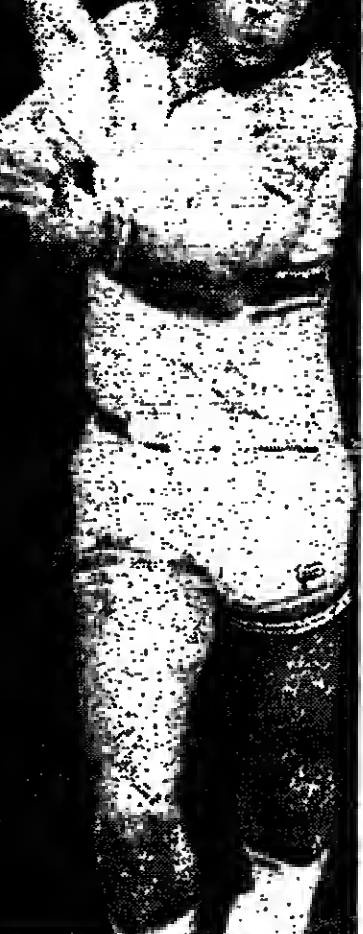
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## Moser Overtakes Nelson in Downhill

FRONTIER, West Germany, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Showing all her old brilliance, Annemarie Moser-Preell surged back to the top of the women's ski World Cup standings here today with her first downhill victory of the season.

Moser, five times World Cup holder, gained compensation for her defeat in the opening downhill at Val d'Isere, France, last month, and for the controversial disqualification at the same venue which cost her second place in the giant slalom.

But the margin of her victory was only a tenth of a second—runner-up Cindy Nelson making a superb return to form after breaking an ankle a year ago.

Doris de Agostini was third, with Irene Epple, who only resumed training three weeks ago after an injury, and Evi Mittermaier taking fourth and fifth spots.

18-Month Layoff  
The 24-year-old Moser, returned to the Cup circuit last season after an 18-month layoff. This season she had lost the lead in the overall classification after being disqualified at Val d'Isere because her ski suit was found not to have sufficient air permeability.

Moser's latest triumph—her 46th World Cup victory, was hardly a surprise. She had not been beaten on the winding Breitenberg track, coasted by an overnight snowfall, since 1973 and had clocked the fastest times in practice.

She owed her success, though, to her power on the last section of the track, a 600-yard stretch on which her speed exceeded 75 miles an hour. At the halfway mark, Nelson held a slight edge over her.

The Favorite  
Despite the narrowness of her victory, all the signs are that Moser will capture the World Cup for the sixth time.

She has been favored by new rules for the competition under which only entrants' top three results in each of the three disciplines—downhill, slalom and giant

slalom—count toward the championship.

Lise-Marie Moreud, last year's Cup-winner, is a pure slalomist while Moser can adapt to all styles.

Another of Moser's main challengers, former Olympic champion Marie-Therese Nadig, 23, won the only previous Cup downhill of the season but could do no better than sixth today.

Nelson Had Lead  
She and Kathy Kreiner, the Olympic giant slalom champion who took 10th place, were ordered by the judges to submit their suits for the air resistance test. But there was no indication that either of them would meet the same fate as Moser last month.

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1. Annemarie Moser-Preell 1:19.47  
2. Cindy Nelson 1:19.51  
3. Doris de Agostini 1:20.12  
4. Irene Epple 1:20.22  
5. Evi Mittermaier 1:20.24  
6. Marie-Therese Nadig 1:20.45  
7. Martina Eklund 1:20.72  
8. Ingrid Lukaner 1:20.78  
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## A Polish Translator

Translator: The President says he lusts after your wife and has carnal desires to visit Poland again as soon as he gets the hall porter to bring up his luggage.

greasy windows, sheets of paper on the table and sawdust on the floors, is becoming an obsolete institution. From the pizza parlors of the Plaka to the French cuisine in the chic suburb of Kifissia, restaurants have sprung up to cater to the foreign palates . . . and new upper-middle-class Greek taste. "It's a jungle movement," said sociologist Vassilis Milas,



"We have entered 1984, not 1978," moaned cabbie Costas Maroulis. "We're Greeks, for God's sakes. We thrive on making noise."

Second-degree murder charges have been filed formally in Denver against heavyweight boxer **Box Lyle** for the New Year's Eve death of his former trainer. Lyle, second. The third most man, according to the former Premier Aldo **Aldo** current premier, **Grimm**, was ranked fourth.

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